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No. 7818.—Vol. L. THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.
(Augustus Harris, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8, MIGNON. Messrs. John Child, F. H. Celli, W. Edmond, Campbell; Misses Amanda Fabris, Lizzie Saunders, and Fanny Moody.
TO-MORROW (Friday), BOHEMIAN GIRL. Messrs. John Child, F. H. Celli, W. Edmund, and Aynsley Cook; Misses Ivenell, Fanny Moody.
SATURDAY MORNING, CARMEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, LURLINE. Messrs. Durward Lely, Aynsley Cook, F. Wood, Max Eugene, and Leslie Crusty; Misses Digby Mills, and Georgina Burns.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock punctually, a new play, in five acts, A VILLAGE PRIEST, by Sydney Grundy. Mr. Tree, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Fred Terry, Mr. Allan; Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Norreys, Mrs. Gaston Murray, Mrs. Brooke, and Miss Compton. Box-office open 10 till 5, where seats from £2. may be booked. Pit circle (unreserved), 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. Full orchestra. Doors open 7.30.
MATINEE of A VILLAGE PRIEST, SATURDAY NEXT, April 12, at 2.15.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Richton; Miss Phillips and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 11.45.
MATINEE of THE DEAD HEART NEXT SATURDAY MORNING, and Saturday Mornings, 19th and 26th April, at Two o'clock.
THE BELLS NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, at 8.0, preceded, at 8, by THE KING AND THE MILLER, and Saturday Evenings, 19th and 26th April, at 8.05. Matinées (his original part), Mr. Henry Irving.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 8, CAUGHT NAPPING. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, S. Valentine, S. Hewson, F. Atherley, F. Everill, and Wm. Farren. Mesdames F. Page, E. Miller, F. Frances, E. Leyshon and Mary Moore. Preceded by, at 8.10, "A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE of DAVID GARRICK SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, second edition of RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Nancy Hewed, Miss Sophie Larkin, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. G. T. Minshull, and Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr, Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.0 FOR THE CHILDREN, Mesdames M. A. Giffard, Helen Leyton; Oscar Adye, Hall, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brigwell.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, THE BUNGALOW, by Frederick Horner. The most laughable play of the century. "Another Private Secretary." Daily Telegraph. At 8.15, ON TOAST. Doors open 7.45. Messrs. C. Glenney, Yorke Stephens, Compton Coutts, A. Roushy, L. Aylmer, and Lloyd Messrs. Sophie Larkin, Vane Featherston, Marie Illington, Irene Dawson, Ella Sterling, and Cicely Richards. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, CLARISSA (6th Time) at 7.45, MEADOW SWEET. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. E. H. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. N. Byrne, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, and Fred Thorne: Miss Winifred Emery, Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Wyman, Lily Hanbury, and Miss Rutster. MATINEE of MISS TOMBOY SATURDAY NEXT, April 12, WEDNESDAY, April 16, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. Benson.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, HAMLET. Messrs. Benson, Vollaire, Black, Ross, Stuart, Grenville, Howard, Gurney, Hallard, Resoman, Shaw, Weir, Forde, Bryden, Major, Meadows, Bicwell, Phillips; Mesdames Percy, Selwyn, Benson.
N.B.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM EVERY EVENING at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted) and WEDNESDAY at 2 and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 1 & 3 Times. Mr. Frank Wyatt, Mr. Murray, A. D. Beveridge, J. Lyons, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. R. Cathcart, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Miss Carlisle, Miss Le Thiere, and Miss Kate Rorke. At 7.45, MEDDLESOME MOLLY. To-day DREAM FACES. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. S. Brough Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Carlotta Addison (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.30 Box-office open from 10 to 5. Active Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
(Messrs. Willard and Lart, Lessees and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8, DICK VENABLES. Mr. Wilson Mears, Alfred Bishop, E. W. Garden, Elwood, H. Cane, Henry V. Osmond, Royston Keith, E. W. Thomas, Harting; Mrs. Cannings, Miss Annie Hill, and Miss Olga Brandon. Doors open 7.30. MATINEES THIS MIDDLEMAN SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.15. DICK VENABLES WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 2.15. Box Office open daily from 10 to 5. Telephone No. 6,000. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. Augustin Daly.)
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, H. Bares, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Hewett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Fryer) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames M'Neil, Lea, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Cautley, Bourchier, Sugden, Everill, Fulton, Beodie, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Cannings, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Arnaldez, Erlynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Messrs. Maude, Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,700.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. At 7.20, THE SENTRY. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Maud Holland, B. Irving, A. Newton, E. Briant, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies A. Marsh G. Mudie, L. Le Hay, Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Ferguson, and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Geraldine Olliffe, Compton, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; followed by the new one-act Operetta, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, by C. C. Bernard and A. Cecil Newton. Box-office open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of APRIL SHOWERS. Telephone, 3,724.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Mr. George Alexander.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MISS GUNNERY. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. George Alexander, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Canel, Henry Grattan, and Albert Bevington; Mesdames Webb, Cudmore, Rogers, Jessica Turbyfield, Kate Wilson, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, Lilly Young, and Fanny Brough. Doors open at 8.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Albertson.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "ZANETTA," at 10.50. Signorina Legnani, Millies, Leroy, Sisters Marie, Thurgate, Reroy, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by BRUET and RIVIERE. Marvelo's Bondsmen and the Four "Rays," the Jesters, Twiddle, Kelly Wilson, Koomie and Atlas, Fred Ogden Sherman and Morissey, the Brothers Bonair, Alec Daniels, and Miss ANNIE AILEY. Open 7.40 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
SPECIAL EASTER ATTRACTIONS. Performance at 7.40. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0, THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. Katti Lanner. Music by M. Leopold Wenzel. Mollus, Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
HOLIDAY PROGRAMME—Billie Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Watson; Sam Redfern; the Craggs, Trouble of Marvellous Acrobats; Ben Nevada, Willie Wilson; the Avolo Boys, in their Novel Musical and Acrobatic Act; Walter Andrews in the Warrenburg tongue; G. W. Kennay, mimic; Walter Munro, comic; the Alberts and Edmunds Troupe in a Novel, Comical, Farcical Absurdity; and many others. Prices, 6d. to £2.2s. EVERY EVENING, at 7.30; SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 2.30.

CAN PATRIOTISM BE TAUGHT?

THE National Union of Teachers is decidedly in luck this year. In the first place their annual meeting is in London, and they appear to be having a very "good time." Secondly, it has immediately followed the publication of the New Code and the New Instructions—documents which go far, as Archdeacon FARRAR said, to remove "the intolerable incubus of payment by results," and to exorcise "the demon of examinations." And, thirdly, the teachers enjoyed yesterday the treat and privilege of an address from Dr. ABBOTT, which was in every way worthy of the reputation of one of the great Headmasters of our generation, and was full from beginning to end of stimulus and suggestion. It thus forms a most valuable pendant to the new Code, and if we had the power we should see that every Board of Managers in the country distributed copies of Dr. ABBOTT's address to its teachers. For if the New Code is the Teacher's Charter of Freedom, Dr. ABBOTT's address tells them how to use that freedom wisely, safely, patriotically.

We use the latter word advisedly, for the national and patriotic aspect of the teacher's work was the salient point in Dr. ABBOTT's address. It is a point which cannot be too often or too strongly insisted upon. The idea of the school as the nursery of patriotism and of every Teacher as a prose TYRTÆUS has long been acclimatized in other countries, but has hardly as yet been even introduced into our own. The Voluntary System may have other advantages, but it has the fatal defect of blunting the sense of education as a national and patriotic instrument. In France, in Germany, in Switzerland every school is a school of patriotism. In Australia and in America all minor educational controversies are sunk in the overpowering sense of the national character of the school-room. In India the school is recognized as the nation-maker, and the Great Proconsul who, as Sir WILLIAM HUNTER has put it, was "the second builder of the temple of British Rule in India," saw that the foundations of the building must be laid in the school-room. In England we have National Schools, but for the most part they are National only in name. The school is "our school," the school of the parson or the squire or the Church or the Board, not the nation's school. "The basis of civic training," said Dr. ABBOTT, "must be love of the community and knowledge of its deeds." In how many elementary schools, we wonder, is any attempt made to instil such civic training into the youths of this generation who will make up the State in the next? So far from History being used, as Dr. ABBOTT urged, to teach patriotism, the inspectors have reported that "history has died a natural death." We may hope that with the freedom given by the New Code, the study of history will revive; and when it does, that it may be made the handmaiden of patriotism. The ideal condition, said Dr. ABBOTT, is "that the study of national history should be a kind of domestic worship in which the fathers teach the children, so that as the younger generation grows up they can say with literal truth, *We have heard with our ears, and our fathers have declared unto us, the noble works that Thou didst in their days and in the old time before them.*" In modern times the Teacher must to a large extent take the place of the Father. In France and in other countries the teaching of patriotism is an essential portion of the paternal duty of the State. There is no national need more urgent in England to-day than that, in our schools also, young citizens should "hear with their ears," and that every teacher should declare unto them "the noble works that Thou didst in their days and in the old time "before them." Speaking at Henley yesterday, Mr. W. H. SMITH expressed the hope that the sense of duty to Country fell upon every Englishman before he closed his eyes at night. May we not hope, too, that this sense of duty will be brought home to every scholar before the day's work is done?

For the realization of this ideal—for patriotism to be effectively taught—there are three things wanted. The first is that the public and the teachers alike should have that sense for the patriotic side of the school-room of which we have spoken above. The second is a good supply of suitable school-manuals—not only of "Books of Golden Deeds," but of civic text-books, such as Dr. ABBOTT yesterday described. The third is the compilation of a patriotic song-book. It is here that we are at so great a disadvantage compared with other nations. Our British National Songs are few in number, and poor in sentiment. Compare, for instance, in these parallel versions of national anthems the spirit which they severally inculcate :—

French.	German.	English.
Grand Dieu, sauvez le Roi!	Nor horse, nor valorous	O Lord our God arise,
Grand Dieu, vengez le Roi!	knight,	Scatter her enemies,
Vive le Roi!	Protect the giddy height	And make them fall.
Que toujours glorieux	Where princes stand.	Confound their politics,
Louis victorieux	The nation's love alone	Frustrate their knavish tricks,
Voie ses ennemies	Can found a ruler's throne	On thee our hopes we fix,
Toujours soumis.	Firmly, as sea-girt rock	God save the Queen.
	Above the land.	

Every one will feel in a moment how inferior the English anthem is to either of the others—how much less high-spirited than the French, how inferior in fine sentiment to the German. It is in this latter point that we fall particularly short. We have some good naval and military songs; but in all of them there is a note of contempt for others, and in none of them is there the note of sentimental love of country. The Frenchman or the German sings the praises of France or Germany for its own sake. The Englishman requires an allusion to his own superior prowess, and to the "knavish tricks" of his enemies. There are Scottish songs which breathe the finer spirit—for instance, "Scotland Yet." The National Anthem of Ireland is in many ways very noble; but the hope of every British patriot must be that the song of the "gallows tree" will speedily become out of date. And meanwhile, for the British race at large what songs have we which can compare for a moment with "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles," and "Die Wacht am Rhein" and "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland"? Lord TENNYSON's "Hands all Round" is a failure. BROWNING's "Home Thoughts" is a splendid success, but is not sufficiently popular. The Jubilee gave our poets an opportunity of showing what they could do, and none of them did anything that will live. Perhaps, as Dr. ABBOTT suggested, we have been too prosperous to produce good patriotic verses. We have not "learnt in suffering" what we might "teach in song." But, in song or in prose, it is essential that the teaching of patriotism should have a recognized place in the work of our National Schools.

THE LAW OF CONSPIRACY IN ENGLAND AND IN IRELAND.

By Mr. Frederic Harrison.

UNDER this title a valuable essay in the *Law Quarterly Review* for April, edited by Sir Frederick Pollock, is well worth the careful attention of politicians and the public. It has no political or controversial character, but is a dispassionate review of the present state of the law by a well-known lawyer, Mr. Kenelm Digby, the author of a standard book on the history of the law of property. Mr. Digby does not raise any controversial question; but his analysis and history of the recent law of Conspiracy is full of light on the burning questions of the substantial identity of the law in Ireland and in England, and of the practical working of the Crimes Act of 1887.

"No branch of the law of England," says Mr. Digby, "is more uncertain and ill-defined than the law of Criminal Conspiracy." Every lawyer who has ever treated this knotty problem has used similar language. "No intelligible definition of conspiracy has yet been established," says Mr. R. S. Wright in his well-known work on this subject: a work which on almost every page shows the subtle nature of the distinctions laid down by judges. And those who are familiar with Mr. Justice Stephen's "History of the Criminal Law" are aware that he adopts a similar view. The crux has always lain round the legal principle—which has so often stirred Parliament, the platform, and the press—that it may be a crime for several persons to agree to do an act which would be no crime, if done by one.

Mr. Digby has now traced the history of the law of Conspiracy in England and in Ireland since the date of Mr. Wright's work, 1873, and the books of Mr. Justice Stephen, "Digest," 1877, "History of Criminal Law," 1883. The story disclosed is highly significant. Down to 1875, the better opinion seemed to be that, in the absence of fraud, or anything criminal either in the end sought or the means used, a combination to the pecuniary damage of a private person was not a criminal conspiracy. And no English court had ever laid it down by decision that an agreement to break a contract is *per se* criminal, in the absence of special provision, fraud, or coercion. So Mr. Wright

OUR KITH AND KIN.

"Australian" and "Australasian."

Here in England we are apt to speak indifferently of "Australian" and "Australasian" federation, ignoring what is, from some points of view, the greatest *crux* of the question. The results of the Federal Conference are at present being summed up by the New Zealand press in a spirit more critical than appreciative. In some quarters, it is true, Australia is assured by her kind neighbour that when the time comes for the advancement of any definite scheme, New Zealand will not be found the least ready to join hands. But the tone most noticeable is rather that to which Sir John Hall, an ex-Premier and one of the New Zealand delegates, gave expression when he remarked that the 1,200 miles of ocean which interposed between the two countries furnish in themselves 1,200 weighty reasons against union; and more than hinted that at present their interests conflict all along the line. Equally difficult questions are presented by the Pacific Islands. If these are annexed at large, they will add a big bit to Australia's tropical territory, only cultivable by those Asiatic races whose total exclusion is sought.

A New Home for the Lepers.

The new leper hospital on Robben Island, of which Sir Henry Loch has just laid the foundation-stone, is a tangible sign of the new era of hope for that unhappy class in South Africa, which is promised by the general upstirring of public sympathy in the colony and at home. To the gallant captain who wrote the famous anonymous articles in *Blackwood's* it will seem as much the trophy of his own bow and spear as the People's Palace is of Mr. Besant's. At the Cape the articles were rather resented as an instance of the habit of wire-pulling in colonial affairs by appealing to the ignorant in the mother country. Agitation had been made for the better housing and treatment of the unfortunate denizens of Robben Island, more than once, in the colony itself. It must be confessed, however, that nothing ever got done. Until the financial prosperity of late years the money difficulty was in the way. Now, however, the Cape Government have put their hand to the task.

A Glimpse of Robben Island.

The low white huts, pepper-pot tower, and flat sands of Robben Island—which looks at first as if it were one with the mainland—are among the earliest sights which meet the voyager's eye as he steams into Table Bay. It is a desolate-looking place, but no doubt extremely healthy, swept as it is by the constant winds that blow in the bay. The island is used as a place of confinement for lunatics as well as lepers, and has passed into a familiar allusion at the Cape, like "Hanwell" or "Colney Hatch" with us. "I might perhaps find one on Robben Island," says Lyndall in the "Story of an African Farm," in remarking that she has never met a man who would rather have been born a woman.

The Cartoonist at the Conference.

The Victorian caricaturists declare no amnesty of the pencil on account of the Federal Conference, and the grey tuft and beard and strenuous face of Sir Henry Parkes crop up in a number of absurd representations. In one a dog with the distinguishing tuft and beard (accessories as useful to the Australian knight of the crayon as are Mr. Gladstone's nose and collars to our own caricaturists) is represented crossing a bridge and playing the part of Æsop's "Dog and Shadow." The real bone which is being dropped is "Protection"—the watery image "Federation."

The "Girl of the Period" in the Colonies.

The colonial larrikin, the hobbledehoy Australian or African, was the subject of some remarks in this column the other day. Elsewhere the colonial girl has been coming in for criticism. The minds of the good folk at the Cape have been exercised by some letters on the "Cape Girl," in which the type is touched off in colours almost as unflattering as those of the *Saturday's* once-famous "Girl of the Period." The salient points of the Cape girl, if her detractors are to be believed, may be summed up as the three F's—Frivolity, Forwardness, and Flirtation. Need it be said, however, that she has found warm champions? It is the Cape Town girl, say the country cousins, who is here described; while they of the capital, accepting that interpretation, indignantly repudiate on behalf of the maidenhood of Cape Town the charges of unculture and bad manners. It is now rumoured that the writer who set the ball rolling in the *Argus* is the author of the "African Farm"; but we should doubt if Miss Olive Schreiner really aspires to be a sort of colonial Mrs. Lynn Linton.

The Dutch Parnell and the New John Company.

We may yet hope to see "the Parnell of the Dutch" on the board of the British South Africa Company after all. At the session of the Afrikander Bond, of which last mail brought the reports, a member definitely proposed a resolution pressing on Mr. Hofmeyr the acceptance of the post. It was eventually replaced by another adopting a non-committal attitude and calling on the Afrikander members to examine the charter closely in the Assembly. The general attitude of the Dutch National League was anything but unfriendly.

and Mr. Justice Stephen state the law, after careful discussion of all the cases and authorities. Both state certain dicta of judges and some decisions which tend to a contrary conclusion; but both treat them as against the clear weight of authority and as not being reasonable in themselves. It is certain that when the Conspiracy Act of 1875 was passed, no competent lawyer could assert it to be clear law, that a combination to commit a breach of contract could be a conspiracy in the absence of fraud or other criminal element.

In that year, 1875, the long struggle between employers and employed as to trade combinations was closed by the Act of Mr. Cross defining conspiracy in restraint of trade. By it no agreement to do or to procure any act in furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen would be a conspiracy if such act committed by one person would not be a crime. In all *trade* combinations between *employers* and *workmen* the ancient and obnoxious vagueness of the common law of conspiracy was abolished. At the same time certain acts were very carefully defined as offences punishable by fine or imprisonment up to three months. The Act applies to Ireland. And thus in England or in Ireland, all persons standing in the relation of *employers* and *workmen* are protected in their *trade* disputes against the old doctrine of conspiracy—which made it criminal for two persons to agree to do what would not be criminal if done by one, and what, apart from agreement, had no criminal element in it. If any person committed any of the elaborately defined offences he could be punished. But workmen and employers were both protected against the vague common law doctrine of conspiracy. For them mere agreement to secure a trade advantage could not be criminal.

It was pointed out at the time by Mr. Henry Crompton and other lawyers that this Act put workmen and employers in a more favourable position than other people. And this admission Mr. Matthews so artlessly repeated in his place the other day. The workmen only and their friends had made any organized agitation against the old doctrine of conspiracy and they alone were relieved. This however was of little practical consequence in England. The law of conspiracy was not abused in any other class dispute in England; and when the workmen were satisfied, there was no one else to complain. The vague doctrine that it was a crime for two to agree to do what it was no crime in one to do, remained in force apart from trade disputes, but no class of people suffered from it. And in England we have heard no more of the matter. Nay, quite lately, the majority of the Court of Appeal in England has decided that an agreement in restraint of trade will not be enforced, but is not unlawful in any other sense. (23 Q. B. D. p. 616). So that the criminal character of restraint of trade and the doctrine that agreements in furtherance of trade disputes are criminal conspracies, are both finally set at rest.

But in Ireland the law of Conspiracy has entered on a new phase in its career. Landlords and tenants are plainly not *employers* and *workmen*, and disputes about rent are held not to be *trade disputes*. Hence the old doctrine of conspiracy is applicable in all its vagueness to the Plan of Campaign and other combinations as to rent. Mr. Digby, for the first time in any treatise of authority, has now traced the history of the law of conspiracy in Ireland during the last ten years. In England, its history since the Act of 1875, until Mr. Justice Grantham's *obiter dicta* recently at Liverpool, has been practically *nil*. At least it has raised no social or political issue. In Ireland, it has entered on a new and startling career. Mr. Digby shows that Irish Courts within the last ten years have laid down as clear law that which the current of English authority and the best English books treated as very doubtful; and they have embodied into the law, in their most severe sense, dicta which had been criticized over and over again by judges and books of authority. Mr. Digby says:—"The questions which are left undecided by the English Courts appear in Ireland not to be considered as any longer open." "The rule which, as Mr. Justice Stephen states, no English Court has ever laid down, that a combination to break contracts is criminal, seems to have been adopted by the late Lord Fitzgerald and Mr. Justice Barry upon the trial at bar of Mr. Parnell and others for a criminal conspiracy in 1881." Since that decision, says Mr. Digby, a combination to break a contract, or not to pay rent, has been regarded as a criminal conspiracy. Now no English lawyer will venture to say that this ever was clear law in England. But in Ireland it has been constantly assumed to be the law within the last ten years.

This is serious matter for us all, quite apart from its effect in Ireland. The law, except for differences specially introduced by statute, is the same for Ireland as for England; and decisions of law by Irish and by English courts are common authorities. An Irish judge, at least in theory, lays down English law, good for England and Ireland at once. So that in principle at any rate, whilst the doctrine of conspiracy has been effectively curtailed by statute, and has ceased to be looked on as dangerous in England, it has been quietly growing in Ireland and might conceivably be imported for home consumption in its developed form. The importance of the law of conspiracy has been much increased by the Coercion Act of 1887, which imposes penalties on "*any person who shall take part in any criminal conspiracy now punishable by law to compel or induce any person or persons either not to fulfil his or their legal obligations, &c. &c.*" In order to bring the prisoner within this section he must have taken part in a "conspiracy now punishable by law." Hence the importance of enlarging and making vague the doctrine of conspiracy in general. And Mr. Digby shows, by a series of Irish decisions, how this section of Mr. Balfour's famous Act has been interpreted by the aid of a view as to "coercion" and "compulsion" which is by no means "clear law" in England. Mr. Digby does not assert, nor do we suggest, that eminent judges of the Appeal Court in Ireland have wilfully laid down the law erroneously; but he does suggest that they have broadly declared to be plain law that which English courts have never plainly declared, and have adopted as law dicta which in England have been greatly questioned.

Finally, Mr. Digby calls attention to the portentous step taken in the Act of 1887, whereby "for the first time in the history of the law of Conspiracy the question of fact has to be decided by the same members of the tribunal who have to rule the question of law." It is no part of Mr. Digby's business, writing as a lawyer and not as a politician, to criticise the mode in which this duty has been fulfilled. And as a lawyer he contents himself with pointing out the serious responsibility which such a duty has imposed. And every sentence of his careful and dispassionate review of the present state of the law of Conspiracy shows the extraordinary intricacy and subtlety of this most debateable branch of the law, the formidable consequences of entrusting its interpretation to incompetent magistrates, the risks of making the same men judge and jury in the most intricate of all legal issues, and above all the glaring divergence between the law as declared in England and as declared in Ireland within the last ten years. "The theory and still more the practical application of the law is widely different," says Mr. Digby, in the two countries. This is not the remark of a Home Rule politician attacking Mr. Balfour in his place. It is the purely juristic conclusion put forward in a scientific treatise by a busy practising lawyer in the chief law organ of our day. And no lawyer who has studied this difficult branch of law will think that Mr. Digby's guarded language at all overstates the truth.

At the close of his essay, when considering the possible amendment of the law, Mr. Digby puts forward the suggestion that the principle of the Conspiracy Act of 1875 should be uniformly applied to conspiracy in general; and that a combination in private matters should only be held to be a criminal conspiracy where crime is the object or direct result of the combination. "It is," he says, "above all things desirable in criminal law that what is and what is not crime should be clearly and intelligibly defined." And he urges that agreements should have no character of crime, unless some element of crime enters into the acts agreed to be done as means or as end. All this will commend itself to common sense:—and in the long run we may be sure to the English people. In the meantime it concerns Englishmen quite as much as Irishmen that the common law of conspiracy should not be surreptitiously extended in one of the three kingdoms. And laymen and politicians who care to know how far that surreptitious development has gone should turn to that excellent organ of sound legal criticism the *Law Quarterly Review*.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 1s. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

Occasional Notes.

The following little domestic comedy will be enacted to-day in many London households of otherwise irreproachable civic virtue:—

Mary Jane (entering with paper on tray).—Please, m'm, a policeman's called and left this for you to fill in.

London Householder and Free and Independent Municipal Elector.—What the deuce is it, Maria? Water company? Gas company? Summons? Subscription list? It can't be the income tax extortion—thank Heaven that's paid.

Wife of London Householder, &c., &c.—Oh, it's a voting paper for the Poor Law Guardians. What on earth shall we put? I don't know any of these people from Adam. Oh, Cleon, John Thomas—that's the tripe-seller at the corner. I declare I won't vote for him. (N.B.—She hasn't a vote.)

London Householder, &c.—Very well, I will. We want these business men. Stop a minute, my dear—we'll pair on Cleon. It'll save the trouble of filling it in. Mary Jane! Tell the policeman there's no answer when he calls again.

[They pair on Cleon. Curtain.

Seriously, it is difficult to account for the hopeless neglect under which the guardian election always labours. It is the very Cinderella among municipal institutions. Largely, no doubt, it is the fault of the hole-and-corner auspices of vestrydom under which the Board has been filled up in the past; and, though nowadays there is a vigorous fight in many parishes against the old vestry gang, there is a general feeling that it is too late to get up any enthusiasm over an institution which may soon be merged in the District Council. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that many householders have never filled in a voting paper—and not a few have never even seen one—the choice of a good P.L.G. is more important to the ratepayer *qua* ratepayer than the choice of a good M.P.

One point, at least, we may urge, and on women householders in particular. The infusion of the woman element into our local administration has been so far an unmixed boon, and there is great room for its extension. Where, therefore, there is a choice of candidates, including both sexes, the voter who has no special reason to the contrary drawn from an unwonted conversance with and interest in the details of poor-law administration has a distinct reason for initialling the name of the lady. This applies, for instance, in Marylebone, where, we believe, there is only one lady standing, and a very competent one; but in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, at our very doors, a nice question arises between Mrs. Evans, who has made such an excellent fight against jobbery, neglect of pauper children, and vestry obscurantism, and on the other hand the two ladies whom Mrs. Evans excludes from her ticket as having fallen away from the sturdier faith. What we should like to see is Mrs. Evans once more at the top, and the other two ladies in, but in at the bottom, as a warning.

Has there been obstruction this session, or has there not? The Tories are for ever saying that there has, and only last night Mr. Smith deplored the perpetual drip, drip, drip of useless discussion. On the other hand here is what Mr. Courtney said:—

The House of Commons, so far as they had gone this session, had done a very fair amount of work. He knew that was an opinion which was not generally entertained. It was supposed by many that their time had been in some degree wasted; and he was not prepared to say that there had been no waste of time. But if time had been wasted on some evenings, an attempt seemed to have been made to balance that waste on other evenings. They had done a remarkable amount of work in Supply.

That is a full and sufficient answer to the parrot-cry of obstruction. "Time had been wasted on some evenings," says Mr. Courtney. Of course it has: on the evening, for instance, when the Government allowed the debate on the Parnell Commission to be counted out.

Mr. Courtney did not shrink, we see, from scolding his old colleagues of the *Times*. But he does not seem to us to have at all grasped the real gravamen of their offence. It was all a case of "carelessness," he said. But why did Mr. Courtney stop there, and not go on to probe the mental state which made such carelessness possible? Mr. Courtney confessed that it made him "wonder." Of course it seems wonderful, unless one views it in relation to the political passions and prejudices which engendered it. The "unimpeachably honest" Mr. Walter, and "moral and sagacious" Mr. Macdonald, were victims, it is clear, to the evil passions which lead to evil-speaking, lying, slandering. Under which circumstances Mr. Courtney would have done well, perhaps, to harp on the "carelessness" string a little less, and not to have been quite so loud in praise of the moral perfections of the paymasters of Pigott.

Mr. Mead, at the Thames police-court, yesterday, had a charge before him of intimidation against a striker for picketting. All that was proved against the man was that he was walking up and down the street. Whereupon Mr. Mead told him that this was a free country, and bound him over to keep the peace. Why do the trade unions not take up a thoroughly test case to decide whether or not picketting is illegal? We have had a number of decisions of the point lately, but the issue has been confused by charges of intimidation and disorder. The tendency, with London stipendiaries at any rate, has been to regard it as illegal; and after Mr. Mead's finding yesterday something ought to be done to definitely settle the point once and for all.

Will Mr. Balfour insist on Mr. Matthews clapping Dr. Abbott into gaol? He certainly ought to, for what is the following passage but an incitement to boycotting?—

If I were to begin a schoolmaster's life over again, I would do one of two things—I would either cane more often than I did, or else I would introduce a substitute of the following kind:—I would try the experiment of a concordat, a compact with my pupils, after this fashion—"So-and-so has lowered the character of the school by committing such-and-such an offence and deserves to be caned: but I should much prefer not to cane him if the boys will punish him themselves by not speaking to him for a week. If the boys do this, I shall not punish him myself in any way. So many as promise this hold up their hands." Great care would be needed at first to ensure that the boys kept their promise, but if they did, and if it became a school tradition, I think it would be an excellent tradition.

So said Dr. Abbott to the Teachers yesterday. "Don't beat, when you can send into Coventry instead." Is not that dangerously like Mr. Parnell's "Don't shoot, when you can 'shun'?"

*MORE POETASTERS.**

Mr. Rudyard Kipling shows the same cleverness, fluency, and imaginative power in his verse as in his prose. However, unfortunately, he shows the same vulgarity, the same irritating assumption of omniscience, the same disagreeable tendency towards slang, and the mutilation of the English language in general. It is a pity, too, that a young man of such unmistakable genius should tune his lyre to such purely provincial strains. The intrigues and malpractices of the Indian Government have their interest, no doubt, but with the proverbial fickleness of humanity we sigh for change of scene and company after a course of "Departmental Ditties." Mr. Kipling must strike out a fresh line, for he is quite good enough to take himself seriously. Above all, he must avoid cheap cynicism and over-cleverness. As it stands at present, cleverness seems likely to prove his bane.

After making a present of this valuable advice to Mr. Kipling, we are sure Mr. Newton will be gratified to learn that he is in no danger of falling into the same error. His brows may not ultimately be garlanded with bay, but this lamentable fate will not be due to superfluity of cleverness. Perhaps, however, since he takes the trouble to assure us in the brief but highly interesting preface that his aim is not "to enlighten the intellect," we should in fairness forbear to comment upon his perfect ill-success in so doing. For the rest, if his lines have no particular *raison d'être*, they are pleasant and tuneful enough, and here and there have a suggestion of the true lyric touch.

A long course of poetasters gives rise to a fervent prayer on the part of the average reviewer that Dr. Murray may be induced to omit the word "noble" from his authoritative dictionary of the English language. We should feel quite pleasantly disposed towards Dr. Langford, whose verse shows a good deal of real feeling and scholarly refinement, were it not that he uses the word "noble" thirty times in six short poems, and we are soured by it. Nevertheless we are still able to admit that the poem upon Mrs. Browning is good both in feeling and execution, and if Dr. Langford will send away one or two of his epithets for rest and change of air he will be a very nice minor poet indeed.

Mr. Sinclair—or his publisher—gives a portentous list of newspaper encomiums at the end of his "Ballads from the Pacific," and in the face of so much eulogy it makes us feel mean to carp. But, while we freely admit that work like "Captain Teach," or "With Franky Drake," is good in its way, it would strike us as still better if Tennyson had not been inconsiderate enough to publish "The Revenge" some years before. The source of inspiration for such lines as the following is obvious:—

With their long low Spanish lines and their banners trailing free
And their double tier of guns run fiercely out;
While they hailed us o'er the sea
Grandly asking who were we?
And we answered from the lee
With a shout:
We be men of merry Devon! We be all true Englishmen!
And their cannon thundered fiercely in reply.
So we fought them there and then,
Fought them gaily, one to ten,
Fought them, knowing like true men
How to die.

Still, there is much that is vigorous and melodious in Mr. Sinclair's verse.

The Hon. Mrs. Tollemache has a pretty gift of verse-making, and if she tells us nothing that we did not know before she tells it to us over again very pleasantly. It would require very great self-control not to deviate into poetry at St. Moritz, and we are not at all surprised that Mrs. Tollemache should have succumbed to the influences of the place.

The little attenuated volume of "Elegies and Memorials," by two modestly anonymous authors, is like an oasis in a desert. It would perhaps have been better to omit the two poems on Woman, since their leaning towards hysterics is acknowledged in the preface, but the Elegy itself is full of an unusual beauty of expression, and a power of thought altogether above the average. Such lines as these deserve to be remembered:—

Forget not, Earth, thy disappointed Dead!
Forget not, Earth, thy disinherited!
Forget not the Forgotten! Keep a strain
Of divine Sorrow in sweet undertone
For all the dead who lived and died in vain.
Imperial Future! when in countless train
The generations lead thee to thy throne,
Forget not the Forgotten and Unknown!

* "Departmental Ditties." By Rudyard Kipling. (Thacker, Spink, and Co.) "Sunlight and Shade." By E. A. Newton. (J. Palmer, Cambridge.) "Heroes and Martyrs; and other Poems." By J. A. Langford, LL.D. (T. Fisher Unwin.) "Ballads and Poems from the Pacific." By Francis Sinclair. (Sampson Low and Co.) "Engelberg." By Hon. Mrs. Lionel Tollemache. (Percival and Co.) "Elegies and Memorials." By A. and L. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AT NAPLES.

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—I should be very grateful to you if you could find space in your columns for the mention of a work which has lately been begun here, and in which I am sure many of your readers would take great interest. Naples has long had a terrible pre-eminence in the list of places where animals are treated with exceptional cruelty, so much so that many people have gone away from it saying that they could no longer bear the sight of such barbarity. Last year an attempt was made to improve matters by placing inspectors on some of the worst hills, and the result was that by the end of December more than 18,000 cases of cruelty had been either prevented or punished, and this with the expenditure of less than £100. It is much to be desired that we had more money at our disposal, so that we could engage more inspectors and spread the work all over Naples. Donations and subscriptions may be sent to J. H. Buxton, Esq., Hunsdon Bury, Ware, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer; to the hon. sec., Miss P. H. Johnston, Forest Lodge, Woodford Green, Essex; or to myself.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

E. L. M. (Princess) Melb Barese,
née Mackworth Praed, Member of the Neapolitan S.P.C.A.

Casa Melc, Solitaria, Naples, April, 1890.

NOVELS IN ST. PAUL'S.

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Dear Sir,—I quite agree with your correspondent "B. F." concerning the reading of novels in the above cathedral, and think such a proceeding altogether out of place, and tends to show a great want of respect at least for the sacredness of the edifice. I should not like to believe, however, that novel-reading in church is a common offence, but I do think that an amount of freedom to roam about the cathedral in the past—owing to the lack of daily and frequent services—has been the cause of making many forget they are in a duly consecrated place of worship. "Our lady" with the copy of *Vanity Fair* would not, I feel sure, produce the same for pastime in her own parish church; and therefore when abroad—especially at St. Paul's—it should be her utmost endeavour in every conceivable way to assist the Dean and Chapter in their laudable efforts to improve, by the many services, &c., the general tone and demeanour of those who go there. Hundreds we know attend right early to secure a seat to listen to Canon Liddon, and many, too, take devotional works with them, and do not find waiting an hour in such a place and under such circumstances a wearisome undertaking.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

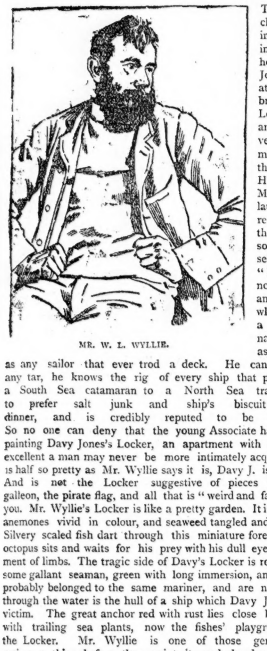
Tuum Est.

75, *Cromford-road, West-hill, S.W.*

PRIVATE VIEWS IN THE ARTISTS' STUDIOS.

XIII.—Mr. W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A.

Full fathom five thy father lies:
Of his bones are coral made:
Those are pearls that were his eyes:
Nothing of him that doth fade,
But doth suffer a sea-change
Into something rich and strange.

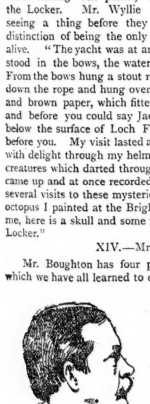


Mr. W. L. Wyllie.

The sprightly Ariel's chant must have been surging (written as representative) in Mr. Wyllie's ears when he bethought him that Davy Jones's Locker would be an attractive subject for his brush. In any case that Locker, which is so "weird and fascinating," will, we venture to prophesy, be a most popular picture when the gates of Burlington House are thrown open. Mr. Wyllie has gained his laurels as a painter of the restless sea and the ships that sail thereon, and he is something of a mariner himself; the captain of the "Pinafore," I dare swear, is not in it for handing, reefing, and steering with Mr. Wyllie, who, though he seems to be a most genial and good-natured man, is, I dare say, as capable of a small "d" as any sailor that ever trod a deck. He can box the compass with any tar, he knows the rig of every ship that ploughs the ocean, from a South Sea catamaran to a North Sea trawler; he is believed to prefer salt junk and ship's biscuit to an Academy dinner, and is credibly reputed to be seldom sick at sea. So no one can deny that the young Associate has many qualifications for painting Davy Jones's Locker, an apartment with which I sincerely trust so excellent a man may never be more intimately acquainted. If, however, it is half so pretty as Mr. Wyllie says it is, Davy J. is a much-maligned man. And is not the Locker suggestive of pieces of eight, treasure-laden galleon, the pirate flag, and all that is "weird and fascinating"? I appeal to you. Mr. Wyllie's Locker is like a pretty garden. It is full of strange growths, anemones vivid in colour, and seaweed tangled and towzled by the current. Silvery scaled fish dart through this miniature forest of weeds, and a cruel octopus sits and waits for his prey with his dull eyes wide open and his regiment of limbs. The tragic side of Davy's Locker is represented by the skull of some gallant seaman, green with long immersion, and a heap of bones which probably belonged to the same mariner, and are now Jones's. Looming through the water is the hull of a ship which Davy Jones has claimed as his victim. The great anchor red with rust lies close by, its flukes overgrown with trailing sea plants, now the fishes' playground. Such, then, is the Locker. Mr. Wyllie is one of those gentlemen who insist on seeing a thing before they paint it, and he has now won the proud distinction of being the only man who has visited the Locker and come back alive. "The yacht was at anchor on Loch Fyne. My wife and my children stood in the bows, the water was clear, and all was ready for my departure. From the bows hung a stout rope weighted with a heavy stone. I clambered down the rope and hung over the water, holding in my hand a helmet of glass and brown paper, which fitted pretty close to my neck. 'Let go,' shouts I, and before you could say Jack Robinson three times I was full fathom five below the surface of Loch Fyne, and standing in the Locker which you see before you. My visit lasted about a minute and a half, during which I peered with delight through my helmet upon the gay sea garden and the strange creatures which darted through its mazes. When my stock of air gave out I came up and at once recorded my impressions in these rough studies. After several visits to these mysterious regions I felt myself fully equipped. The octopus I painted at the Brighton Aquarium, and, but there, you must forgive me, here is a skull and some more bones, which I am about to add to Davy's Locker."

XIV.—Mr. G. H. Boughton, A.R.A.

Mr. Boughton has four pictures, painted with the grace and refinement which we have all learned to expect. The largest is for the Academy. The subject is "The Puritans' First Winter in New England." It is a snow picture. The principal figures are those of a young lady and her mother, which are a little more than half-length, being cut off by the bottom of the picture. Further in the distance is a group of men looking anxiously out to sea, eager for the appearance of the long-delayed relief vessel. The little colony was on the brink of starvation, and history says that the Governor gave away his last handful of meal to some poor women. The faces of the two figures wear an anxious but not a painful expression. His next picture will probably be called "A Brabant Winter—17th Century." It also is a snow effect. It is a single figure picture of a young lady of that period, who on a Sunday or the eve of a holiday tries with a dainty little foot the surface of the ice, to see whether it will bear on the morrow. She is very pretty in her quaint brocaded cape and muff. Behind her over the snow is some Brabant town, with a characteristically broken skyline. The third picture, which, with the previous one, goes to the New Gallery, is painted from sketches which Mr. Boughton made on the Orwell, near Harwich. It is of a pretty young lady in a white dress, standing on the steps of a ferry. She forms a contrast with the tough old salt who is bringing his boat up to the steps. The ferry steps are close to a quaint old inn, with tiles and projecting windows, called the "Butt and Oyster." It is a charming little picture. The fourth, a head and bust of very tender colour, will be called "Sleep," and is going to the Grosvenor.



Mr. G. H. Boughton.

Mr. Boughton hails from Norfolk, and migrated when young to America. His first essays in art were done out of doors in winter, which perhaps accounts for his taste for painting so many snow pictures. He is a lover of old books, and collects old dresses and fabrics, most of which he has painted at one time or other. "There are probably no original dresses such as I have painted in my Puritan picture now in existence," said Mr. Boughton, in reply to my question; "it is only dresses of fine materials which are preserved; but, of course, I have them made after the best authorities. It is best to use materials that have been worn, because one does not want them to look brand new. But if the materials are new the sun will take some of the colour out for you, and lemon juice has the same effect. The dress in the lady wears in the Brabant picture is about 200 years old." Mr. Boughton pulled out drawer after drawer of the most charming dresses, many of them very old. He has specimens of silk of most harmonious colouring, the like of which is not made nowadays. These I could fully appreciate, but, being a mere man, the specimens of needlework he showed were thrown away upon me. "I have clothes presses full of them," continued Mr. Boughton; "these are only what I have been painting from this winter. They will now go back to the wardrobes. If you paint costumes you must have them all at hand, otherwise you must rush all over town, and probably you won't get what you want."

(The preceding articles in this series appeared as follows:—March 28, Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Briton Rivière, and Mr. Goodall; March 31, Mr. Onslow Ford, Mr. Legatdall, and Mr. Henry Moore; April 2, Mr. Fildes, Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, and Mr. Seymour Lucas; April 8, Mr. Frith, Sir J. E. Boehm, and Mr. Frank Dicksee.)

OUR FOREIGN TRADE IN MARCH.

The figures of our foreign trade for March do not appear altogether satisfactory at the first glance, but as the comparison is made with a month in which there was a bounding increase of 11 per cent. in the imports, 12 per cent. in the exports, and 14 per cent. in the re-exports, they need not be regarded as discouraging. The figures are:—

Imports	£36,140,000	Decrease	£125,000, or 0.3 per cent.
Exports	20,067,000	Decrease	1,392,000, or 6.4 ,,
Re-exports.....	6,327,000	Increase	323,000, or 5.3 ,,

It is in the textile trades that a check has been given to our trade. The imports of raw cotton, silk, wool, jute, and yarn are less in value by 1½ millions sterling; and the exports of yarns and textile fabrics have fallen off to an equal extent. Cottons especially have declined, piece goods marking a decrease of nearly a million sterling, half of which is due to the smaller requirements of India. Metals in the aggregate show a slight decline, but there are considerable variations under the different heads. We have shipped more pig-iron, rails—the East Indies buying largely—and cast and wrought iron, but less bar, angle, and sheet iron, and tin plates and sheets, the decline in the purchases of the United States being very marked under the last head. Machinery and millwork, and hardware and cutlery, also show slight decreases. For the first quarter of the year the figures stand thus:—

Imports	£105,222,000	Decrease.....	£1,334,000, or 1.2 per cent.
Exports	62,733,000	Increase	2,081,000, or 3.4 ,,
Re-exports	16,477,000	Decrease.....	580,000, or 3.2 ,,

The total of gold and silver imported during March was £1,989,574, and exported, £804,177.

The Ladies' Corner.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNESSES' HOME AT BERLIN.

An Interview with the Lady Superintendent.

One of the many useful and benevolent institutions at Berlin which owe their existence to the interest and sympathy of the Empress Frederick in woman's progress and activity, is the Home for English and American Governesses, 22, Kleinbeeren Strasse. Seeing the need of such a home for the increasing number of English and American girls and women who go to Germany to earn their living as teachers and governesses, her Majesty founded the institution about three years ago, gave part of the furniture, and has, ever since then, taken a lively and active interest in it. Several of the rooms were furnished—and furnished extremely well—by Sir Edward Malet; other sympathizers have added their contributions, and to-day the Home is one of the pleasantest and most home-like institutions of its kind. A representative at Berlin called on Miss Nash, the lady superintendent, a week or two ago, and gives the following account of the visit:—A natty young German maid answered the door, which, like all "front" doors of Berlin flats, has a small glass peep-hole on either wing, through which, before admitting a visitor, he may be scrutinized. Miss Nash's small private room looks delightfully English and cosy in the wilderness of German salons, which, elegant though they are, lack the comfort which for some undefinable reason seems to be an attribute only of the English home. A large and very beautiful portrait of the Empress Frederick, as Crown Princess of Germany, is prominent among the wall decorations; and a copy of Holman Hunt's picture, "The Light of the World," hangs over the writing-desk.

"Is the Home not furnished rather too well for an institution of this kind?" I asked, when, after a walk round, we returned to the lady superintendent's office. "That is to say, is it not too expensive for the inmates, if the payment is according to the comforts and conveniences offered?" "I think not," was Miss Nash's reply; "fifteen marks (slightly under fifteen shillings) a week are the terms for board and lodging, if the bedroom is shared with one other inmate, and eighteen marks a week for a single room. Medical attendance, in case of sickness, is free, but fire and washing are, of course, extras. We are also an agency for placing governesses, the fees of which are, for non-associates and non-subscribers, two marks, and two per cent. on the first year's salary. On becoming an associate, which is done by paying an annual subscription of three marks, no fee is charged for registration, and only one per cent. on the first year's salary."

"Do many ladies avail themselves of the Home?"—"Yes, we have had a large number since the Home was first opened, and we have been able to place a good proportion. If we cannot find situations for them we send them to other agencies, which we know to be respectable. But, unfortunately, it is with us as it is with foreign governesses in England. There are far too many English girls and women in Germany and at Berlin, who have come over to make a living as governesses, and many of whom also come with the idea of, in addition to earning a living, acquiring the German language. This, however, is a great mistake, and if this were better known in England a good many governesses would stay at home. The English governess is taken for teaching and talking English: she would never do if she were to talk German to her pupils; and as nearly all grown-up Germans of the educated classes know English, they naturally like to profit and 'keep it up' by talking to the English governess, so that there is hardly any opportunity for her of learning to speak German."

"Are English governesses and teachers well paid in Germany?"—"Compared to what they are paid in England they are badly paid; £30 is considered a very good salary, and it is very rare indeed that £50, or even £40, is given. But then, again, it must be remembered that high-class governesses are hardly ever required. German schools are so good and so inexpensive that, unless there is some special reason, in isolated cases, everybody sends their children to school, and the governess takes really more the position of a nursery governess who takes the children out, looks after their wardrobe, and very often has to do some light housework as well, such as dusting the drawing-room, &c. If English women object to this kind of domestic work they had better not come over, as it has almost invariably to be done."

"Which are considered the best places for English governesses in Germany?"—"Strangely enough, those in Jewish families. If Jews *are* kind, they are very kind indeed, and hardly anywhere is a governess treated with such kindness, tact, and consideration as by them. On the other hand, again, if Jews are not kind, they seem to be able to make it more unpleasant than other people."

"Does the Home pay its own way?"—"No, unfortunately, it does not, and probably never will. If some generous person were to endow us, or if an endowment fund of £5,000 could be raised, we should be put beyond pecuniary difficulties, and I am sure if it were only better known in England what a boon the Home is, it would not be long before the sum was raised."

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.)

Allingham, William. "Thought and Word." (Reeves and Turner.)
[Poems; together with "Ashby Manor," a play in two acts. Portrait, designs, &c. Cloth. Pp. 184.]

Borlase, J. S. "The Police Minister." (Warne and Co.)
[A novelette in one volume. Paper covers. Pp. 190. Price 1s.]

Frederic, Harold. "The Lawton Girl." (Chatto and Windus.)
[A novel in one vol. Cloth. Pp. 346. Price 6s.]

James, Charles T. C. "An Early Frost." (Ward and Downey.)
[Boards. Pp. 281. Price 2s.]

Milford, Feed. C. "What Became of Him?" (Dean and Son.)
[A story in one volume. Paper covers. Pp. 142. Price 1s.]

"Routledge's Atlas of the World." (George Routledge and Sons.)
[A neat little pocket volume, containing sixteen highly-coloured maps. Limp cloth. Price 6s. 6d.]

Storr, F., B.A. (Editor). "The School Calendar and Handbook of Examinations and Open Scholarships, 1890." (George Bell and Sons.)
[Boards. Pp. 261. Price 1s. This is the fourth year of issue of this handbook.]

Tweedie, Mrs. Alec. "The Oberammergau Passion Play, 1890." (Kegan Paul and Co.)

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per m on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 44, Southampton row Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

Publishers' Announcements.

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NOTICE.—The COURT THEATRE will be CLOSED after SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT, April 12th, for the rehearsals of a new play by Mr. A. W. PINERO, which is in active preparation.

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THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, HAYMARKET (near the theatre).—Admission, including catalogue, 1s.

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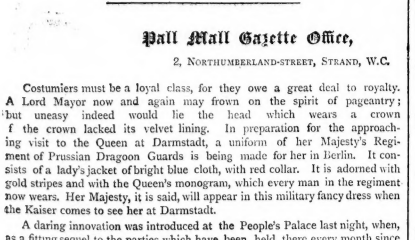
South England (with London and Channel).—Mostly to moderate westerly winds, moderate to light; some cold showers, then finer.



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Costumiers must be a loyal class, for they owe a great deal to royalty. A Lord Mayor now and again may frown on the spirit of pageantry; but uneasy indeed would lie the head which wears a crown if the crown lacked its velvet lining. In preparation for the approaching visit to the Queen at Darmstadt, a uniform of her Majesty's Regiment of Prussian Dragoon Guards is being made for her in Berlin. It consists of a lady's jacket of bright blue cloth, with red collar. It is adorned with gold stripes and with the Queen's monogram, which every man in the regiment now wears. Her Majesty, it is said, will appear in this military fancy dress when the Kaiser comes to see her at Darmstadt.

A daring innovation was introduced at the People's Palace last night, when, as a fitting sequel to the parties which have been held there every month since October, the students of the various classes were invited to a fancy calico ball in the splendid building. The guests were all from the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, and many were the poorest of the poor, yet the dresses both of men and maidens compared favourably with those at balls of a more aristocratic character. Taste and discretion were both strikingly shown in the costumes, and the only possible exception that could be taken to them was the fact that the majority were home-designed and home-made. Several of the wearers showed their scholastic leanings by attiring themselves as schoolmasters and other storehouses of learned lore, while a lady foreshadowed the days of women barristers already existent in the States. Lady Union Jacks and Britannias, with gentlemen soldiers and sailors, were plentifully sprinkled about the room, while some were content to do duty in the humble attire of hospital nurse, housemaid, or cook. Costumes of the last century were numerous, as was also every nationality celebrated as having a picturesque costume. Few, we dare say, were technically correct, but if harmonious colouring were attained that mattered little. Neither were the dancers quite sure of their steps, but that too was not of any consequence while they footed it so heartily and enjoyed themselves so thoroughly. One great drawback to the evening's entertainment was the absence of Mr. Walter Besant, who, through indisposition, was prevented from seeing the first full realization of the dream he gave to the world in "All Sorts and Conditions of Men."

Yesterday Lord Bury wrote to the *Times* to help him out with "a verb for electricity," meaning not "electrify," but something to express locomotion by the new medium which the prophets say is to waft us about by the power of the tides when the coal is all used up. The new verb must correspond to those already in use for older means of progression—"to steam," "to sail," and (in the vulgate) "to train." It must fill the blanks, therefore, in these two sentences: "An electric launch takes half an hour to —— from Mortlake to Putney"; or "sixty miles a day would be a fair day's —— for a small electric launch." Here is a list up to date of the suggestions, good, bad, and indifferent, which have poured into the *Times*:—

To motor	To electrise	To coulomb	To gleam
,, mote	,, electricise	,, amber	,, speed
,, *ampère*	,, electrate	,, run	,, spark
,, ohm	,, tric	,, flash	,, squirm (!)
,, volt			

It is a true bill, as many people know from vexatious experience, which somebody brings against the post-card post-mark. Too often the sign-manual of the department is branded in the middle of the exiguous space allowed for the communication, with the result that perhaps the most essential words are rendered hopelessly illegible. Irritated at some specially bad instance of this happy-go-lucky imitation of the censors employed by the Tzar on the Russian frontier, and by Mr. Balfour in Irish prisons, the victim writes to ask, with considerable point, that if the public is so rigidly confined to one side of the card the Post Office should restrict itself to the other.

Mr. W. L. Wyllie, whose Academy pictures are described in another column, has, we hear, received a commission from the Junior United Service Club to paint two great sea-fight pieces for their house. They are to be the Armada and Trafalgar. Mr. Wyllie has not yet determined upon the composition of these pictures, but in dealing with the Armada piece he has a fancy for showing the lurid moment when the English fire-ships went sailing all aflame into the midst of the Spanish fleet. The pictures are to be seventeen-footers, or thereabouts; so Mr. Wyllie will have his work cut out.

Those who were on board the *Teutonic* when she took part in last year's naval manœuvres at Spithead will remember an artist with black beard and glowing eyes who, through all the hurricane which blew, stuck to his pad and colour-box like a man. That was Mr. Wyllie, who is now busy painting a picture of the great liner for the White Star people as she lies at the mouth of the Mersey.

It is always entertaining to witness the arrival in, and departure from London of the country cousins at holiday time. All the large stations have been crowded with them during the last week. Here is a little scene that took place at Waterloo yesterday afternoon. Anxious and bewildered mother, with shrieking infant in her arms, to sulky husband, lagging behind: "Dick, Dick, she's going! Come and kiss her this door at once!" Sulky and shivering husband: "I 'Shut up, and come along nearer the engine. We may as well be in a warm compartment; it costs just the same."

No slight public interest is taken just now in the condition of last resting-places of notable persons who have passed from among us. Memorial stones have recently been erected over the graves of Charles Dibdin and Christopher Marlowe, and George Eliot's grave in Highgate Cemetery is no longer in the neglected condition that it was. A few days since I paid a casual visit (writes a correspondent) to the quiet churchyard of Bushey, Herts, where rest the remains (interred eleven years ago) of the late Right Hon. J. A. Roebuck, Q.C., M.P., who for so many years represented Sheffield. The tomb, a handsome one of white marble, is inscribed with these words: "As a sincere tribute to his tried patriotism, his brilliant eloquence, his unshaken integrity, his independence—uncorrupted by party—this monument is erected by his attached friends and constituents in the borough of Sheffield."

Emile Zola proposes to complete his long serial history of the Rougon-Macquart family with three more instalments, after which he will rest from his literary labours for a time. The next volume is to bear the title of "L'Argent," and will contain a realist photograph of the monetary world. This is to be followed by "La Guerre," in the construction of which Zola will avail himself of some hitherto unpublished contemporary memorials of the events of 1870-71. The whole work will conclude with "Docteur Pascal," a picture of scientific labour and the struggle with all sorts of material difficulties, in which Claude Bernard will again be recognized by his friends.

There was an overflowing crowd last night at Toynbee Hall. The Warden and residents had been prepared for two hundred teachers now in London at the Conference, but more came by far than that number. The experience at the Hallé reception the other day ought to serve as a warning. Rev. S. A. Barnett and Mrs. Barnett received the guests in the drawing-room, who overflowed into the library, with its excellent books, or went to see the pictures, though after ten o'clock there was a private view to the teachers. Tea over, a crowd assembled to hear Archdeacon Farrar deliver what the invitation card promised as a short address, which proved to be a very long, if sensible, one. Mr. Walker, the president of the union, was there; so were Canon Bradby, formerly headmaster of Haileybury College; Mr. Pollard, headmaster of the City of London School; Mr. Wild, the ex-president; and many more less known.

Mr. Barnett was much applauded for an excellent speech, in which he humorously reassured his guests, as English people, that they were in a right sort of place, in spite of the fact that they had been invited to spend an evening in Whitechapel! Toynbee Hall Mr. Barnett termed partly a club and partly a monastery. The teachers, he said, might congratulate themselves that they had come to the end of the torture of judging success by results, a point afterwards taken up by Dr. Farrar, who referred to the new Code as having exorcised the demon of examinations, which were making them as mechanical as Chinese mandarins. The day might come, concluded Mr. Barnett amidst applause, when they should have a labour settlement in Eaton-square, when the heart of capital would be softened and the head of labour widened. Canon Farrar, quoting Jeremy Bentham, who said it was his schoolmaster who had inspired him to be something, remarked that thousands of other children might have been something if they had been so inspired. He congratulated teachers on the increasing recognition they were receiving. The new Code was infinitely preferable to the old one, which they justly and cordially hated. Many schoolmasters deserved to have statues raised to them.

MR. STANLEY AT BRINDISI.

A Central News telegram from Brindisi says:—Mr. H. M. Stanley arrived there from Cairo at eight o'clock this morning. He will leave for Naples at 6.30 this evening.

KAISER WILHELM AND THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

The Emperor William will leave Berlin to-night for Wiesbaden on a visit to the Empress of Austria, who is staying there.—*Reuter.*

LORD AND LADY REAY.

According to a Central News telegram from Bombay, a very influential committee has been formed in accordance with a resolution to erect a statue in honour of the retiring Governor of Bombay, Lord Reay. Lady Reay will also be presented with a token of the high esteem in which she is held in Bombay. For both objects a sum of 45,000 rupees has already been subscribed.

MR. CONINGSBY DISRAELI.

Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, who made his first appearance on the political platform during the recent contest in North St. Pancras, will appear as a Primrose League performer during this week in Wiltshire, he being the guest of Lord Radnor, at Longford. It was rumoured, by the way, says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, that if Mr. Graham won North St. Pancras, Mr. Disraeli would take his place in West St. Pancras as the opponent of Mr. Lawson, but circumstances proved untoward. Mr. Graham is once more the Tory candidate for West St. Pancras, and for Mr. Disraeli no constituency has yet been found.

AN AFTERNOON THEATRE IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

In spite of the assertions that have been made that the premises now occupied by Waterloo House are shortly to be turned into an hotel, the London correspondent of the National Press Agency hears that it is not unlikely that the site will be bought by a syndicate, with a view to the erection of a place of afternoon entertainment, as it is felt that except the Aquarium there is hardly any available resort for the pleasure-seeker in London during the day.

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION ON THE CODE.

The chief bone of contention at the fifth session of the Conference of Elementary Teachers belonging to the National Union, held at the Merchant Taylors' School this morning, was the New Code. A roaring trade in the revised instruction issued to her Majesty's Inspectors was done at the doors. First the Conference passed a resolution condemning the admission of imperfectly qualified persons to the teaching profession, and advising that certificates of competency, granted by a representative Educational Council, should only be awarded to those fully qualified by education and professional training. Such a motion was passed last year; but, of course, without any result. Then followed the business of the day. Mr. Grove moved: "That this Conference hereby offers its heartiest congratulations and thanks to the President and Vice-President of the Council for the statesmanlike attempt they have made to diminish the evils of cramming by results, and to give to the country a more rational system of education; but instructs the executive to draw the immediate attention of their lordships and M.P.'s to the restrictive and prejudicial effect of articles 89, 98 *b*, 99 *c*, 101 *a* vi., 101 *b* i., 101 *e* vii., and 101 vii., and pars 13, 14, and 23 of the instructions to H.M. Inspectors, and to any others which upon examination they may consider necessary." Mr. Grove's gratitude seemed to be a lively sense of favours to come. The Council had done the best that in them lay, he argued, considering all the circumstances. So said Mr. Sykes, too, in seconding. But Mr. Pope, who was received with loud cheers, expressed utter astonishment at the motion. He objected to the word "statesmanlike," as committing the Conference too much; and recalled the story of the beaker, who said, "Friend, if I be empty, I am the best thee once, shame on thee." The New Code was a distinct improvement, but he would always oppose one based on payment by results. (Hear, hear.) Where, for instance, was the statesmanship in allowing girls to be taught stocks and brokerage, and never a word of geography? If they were to ask their girls where Afghanistan was, they would probably reply that it was a new animal at the Zoo. Let them thank Sir William Hart-Dyke for his intentions, and he moved an amendment to that effect, excising the "florid phrase." Mr. Hurden (East London) seconded the amendment, saying that freedom of classification had not been given. Mr. Yoxall objected to the laudatory language of the motion, and to giving heartiest congratulations to my lords for giving with the right hand while taking away with the left. The Code was just as much an inspectors' code as a teachers' code. They must not shackle themselves with specious freedom, nor accept—3s. 4*d.* in the pound.

LADIES AND 'BUSES.

WHAT THE CONDUCTORS SAY.

Mrs. E. Lynn Lynton, in an article on "Public Impoliteness" in this morning's *Daily Graphic*, says:—"If there is only one place in an omnibus, and the modern man and woman, who have been waiting on the kerb, make for it, he pushes past and takes the vacant seat. She may be young and pretty, with eyes that soften a granite boulder, if a granite boulder could see, or she may be elderly and frail, recalling the mother. It is all one. The modern man's selfishness is stronger than his politeness; his admiration, his sentiment, suggestive of reverence to the unknown. He shoulders his heavy way with irresistible strength, and he 'nips in' with his lighter and more elastic step, and the woman is left planted there in the wind and rain, standing wearied and almost fainting on the kerb.

Upon reading this, a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* started out to take the opinions of a series of 'bus conductors.

The conductor of a 'bus running between Charing-cross and Victoria, during the few moments he was able to give to our reporter, said:

"Don't you believe anybody who says men are not polite. Nine times out of ten when a lady wants to get inside, 'bus will go outside to oblige a lady—and what do they get for it? Thanks? Not much! Why, I have heard women say, after a gentleman has gone outside, 'What a fool!' That's the kind of thanks he gets. And you don't catch a lady making room for a gentleman, no, nor even for another woman. If there is any rudeness in a 'bus you may be sure it is on the part of the ladies. Why they won't even have the civility to pass a passenger's fare along the 'bus, though they know it will inconvenience them to have me push my way through their petticoats to reach the passenger at the far end."

Another conductor on the same route said:—

"I've long ago given up expecting any politeness from the so-called ladies, and now I make a point of never asking a gentleman to go outside for them. Do you suppose a lady will do anything to oblige a gentleman? Why, no. Even supposing there is room for another passenger, and the seat is just covered by a couple of women's dresses, they won't budge. They just wriggle their bustles about on the seat, and scowl at the man, but as for making the necessary room, they'll see him blowed first."

Still another conductor on being interrogated gave it as his opinion that:

"If the men are rude sometimes I don't blame 'em. It's precious little politeness they get from women, and no human being can be blamed for wishing a 'bus she just thinks it belongs to her, and treats every man who comes in as if he were an intruder and had no right or business to a seat or a ride."

MR. EDWARD LLOYD AND HIS NEWSPAPERS.

The gossip in the *Newcastle Leader* writes:—Douglas Jerrold may be said to have been the founder of the fortunes of the late Mr. Edward Lloyd. As we have always understood, Mr. Lloyd was a newsagent somewhere out Shoreditch way when Jerrold went to him with proposals for the foundation of a newspaper. *Lloyd's Weekly* was the result of the negotiations, and Jerrold's share in establishing the concern was so far recognised that he was appointed editor for life, with succession to his son. The *Clerkenwell News*, which Mr. Lloyd merged into the *Daily Chronicle* was a splendid property, and it may very well be doubted whether the larger venture was on the whole so profitable as the concern out of which it arose. The *Clerkenwell News* had an unrivalled run of a certain profitable class of advertisements, and has been known to appear without any news at all. It was for the advertisements that it was generally bought, and nobody cared what else it might contain. The office was quite near to Clerkenwell prison, but the *Clerkenwell News* contained no particulars of the famous explosion at that building. The great event of the week had been crushed out by the advertisements.

The late Mr. Edward Lloyd was (a London correspondent writes) one of the most remarkable men of his era. His beginnings were of the most modest kind. He kept a little shop, and sold cheap literature. Among those who called upon him during his illness was Lord Granville, who had a sincere respect for the old pioneer of the cheap newspaper.

THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SECRETARIAT.

A largely attended meeting of the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Committee was held at the Wesleyan Mission House, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, yesterday, for the purpose of considering the advisability or otherwise of reducing the present staff of four missionary secretaries to three. A vigorous discussion took place, in which Dr. Rigg spoke on the official side, and the Rev. Thomas Champness, of Rochdale, and Mr. T. Holme, of Lancaster, on the side of a change of policy. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes and Dr. Sumn's articles were prepared to accept a continuance of the present staff for the present, but this was a compromise which Dr. Rigg refused to accept. The motion was then put to the vote and carried in favour of four secretaries by a large majority, the Rev. T. T. Champness, Mr. Holme, and Alderman Agar (Lord Mayor of York) alone voting against the resolution, Mr. Hughes and Dr. Stevenson not voting at all. The following three ministers were then nominated and their names sent forward to the next Conference for the vacancy in the order given:—Rev. Marmaduke C. Osborne, Rev. Jas. Ernest Clapham (secretary of the Home Missionary Society), and the Rev. Sylvester Whitehead, of Manchester, the well-known returned Chinese missionary.

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY CONTROVERSY.

It had been expected that the meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee yesterday would have been the occasion of the consideration of Dr. Sumn's articles in the *Methodist Times*, but this question is adjourned for a fortnight in order to allow Professor Patterson and Professor Vindley a short interval between their arrival in England from India and this important meeting of the committee.

THE HOMŒOPATHS AND THE ALLOPATHS.

The publishers of the *Monthly Homœopathic Review* having made complaint that this periodical has been lately banished from the library of the College of Physicians, where it has been regularly admitted for twenty-five years, the council have replied, through Mr. Munck, the Harveian librarian, that there is now a library rule that "books on homœopathy shall not be placed on the table in the reading-room."

It is stated that the Queen has placed Abergeldie Castle at the disposal of the Empress Eugénie for the spring.

In a long letter on the Tithe Bill, Sir William Harcourt says it is inconceivable to him how anybody professing to represent the interests of the yeomen or the tenant farmer can tolerate such proposals.

The evening services at Westminster Abbey will be resumed in the choir on Sunday next, and will be continued until May 18, after which date they will be held in the nave until further notice.

THE IRISH PARTY AND THE LAND BILL.

MR. T. D. SULLIVAN ADVISES THE PASSING OF THE BILL.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan's paper, the *Irish Catholic*, to-day says:—No former decision has yet been arrived at by Mr. Parnell and the Irish Party as to their course of action with reference to the Land Purchase Bill. In an article it urges that the wisest and best course for Irish representatives to adopt is to facilitate the passing of the Chief Secretary's Bill in thoroughly amended form, as it will strike the deadliest blow at the so-called English garrison in Ireland which has been aimed at its members and its power since the days of James II. While endorsing any decision arrived at eventually by Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party, the organ continues the *Irish Catholic*) implore them by their sense of duty to Ireland to consider this matter as Irish representatives only, and free from all sympathy with the limited views and selfish fears of the much-talked-of British taxpayer, as well as with earnest determination to hurl back the libellous imputations indulged in by Lord Randolph Churchill and others on the honesty of our people and the credit of our country.

EXTRAORDINARY BRUTALITY.

FIFTY WOMEN THROWN INTO A RIVER.

A Daltiel's telegram from Shamokin (Penn.) says:—Fifty Hungarian women were thrown into the river by a gang of angry miners, and kept in the water until almost drowned. It is not improbable that some of the women will succumb to the exhaustion and exposure, as over a dozen were carried to their homes in an insensible condition. The women were not thrown into very deep water, and so they were able to scramble out as soon as the men were willing to assist them, but the scene was one of brutal cruelty, and hundreds of grinning men stood on the banks listening to the shrieks and watching the struggles of the wretched women to preserve their footing and not be carried into mid-stream.

It seems the women provoked the miners by following a peculiar custom alleged to be in vogue among the Hungarian peasants in Europe at this time of the year. The women are supposed to bathe at Easter-tide, and by way of a hint as to the necessity of such ablutions, the women threw water over all the men they met, for the first day or two after Easter Sunday. An attempt to introduce this custom at Shamokin led to the savage retaliation on the part of the miners, who are of mixed nationality.

IS DR. PETERS ALIVE?

It may be remembered that about the beginning of the year a telegram was received in Berlin from Zanzibar, to the effect that Dr. Peters was alive and well, and that letters from him of later date than the time when he was rumoured to have been massacred had reached the coast, and were on their way to Germany. Curiously enough these letters have never yet reached their destination, but we are told that a fresh episode from the doctor's band has turned up at Zanzibar, and been forwarded to Berlin, where it is expected to arrive in a few weeks' time. The letter, as the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* learns from a member of the Emin Pasha Committee, is dated January 16—that is, about three months later than the time assigned by native rumour for the doctor's murder, and was written at a place called Kapte Kamassia, which is said to be the westward of Lake Baringo. When it was written Dr. Peters and Lieutenant Tiedemann were both well. This news was telegraphed yesterday from Zanzibar by Herr Hansing, a German trader, who represents the Emin Pasha Committee there, and on the whole there is now every reason to believe that the first rumour of the doctor's death was premature, whatever may have become of him since the middle of January. But, if he had then only plundering to live by, the premium on his life insurance must have been raised considerably. Another thing equally clear is that his filibustering has been confined to the British sphere of influence in East Africa, and that consequently all his flag hoistings, if he has indulged in this political pastime, must and will be declared by his Government to be nugatory.

THE GOLDFIELDS OF MADAGASCAR.

Mr. Charles H. Allen, secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, writes to the *Times*:—In view of the recently announced rush to the goldfields of Madagascar, the following extracts from a long letter, dated February 17, which I have just received, will, I think, be read with interest:—You will doubtless be able to recall to your memory the massacre of the Mozambiques here last autumn, and the refusal of their homes and go to the gold mines at Maeratanarivo to work forced Government labour there, without pay, food, or anything to get their daily bread except gathering "firewood" on Sundays and selling it to their French taskmasters. Since that time, although the Mozambiques have been no longer forced to go from this town, still they have elsewhere, and so have all the Malagasy subjects. What has been the upshot? Starving. Men left by hundreds, turn robbers, and infest the roads and villages on the route; people working steal the gold, sell it, and, if caught, their heads are cut off and stuck on poles. It is reported that there are dozens of heads of gold-stealers and so-called robbers stuck up like this at Maeratanarivo, where there are over 100 French Bourbonnais, and as far as we have heard not one word was spoken by them to stop the Hova Governor from doing this. He is simply the tool of the French.

SOCIALISM AMONG GERMAN SOLDIERS.

A Daltiel's telegram from Chemnitz says a deep impression has been made here by an order emanating from the Saxon Ministry of the Interior requiring four veteran military organizations in the suburbs of Alt-Chemnitz and Schloss-Chemnitz to remove the Royal arms from their flags and to return all standards and insignia presented to them by the King of Saxony, who is the patron of the military veterans throughout the kingdom. These four organizations are also forbidden to carry firearms or participate in the parades on the birthdays of the German Emperor and the King of Saxony. Members are deprived of all the rights and privileges appertaining to the veteran associations in Saxony. This degradation of several hundred veteran soldiers is due to the Socialist spirit pervading their unions. The immediate cause was that one corps recently attended the funeral of a Socialist in full uniform, and planted its flag together with the Red Banner on the grave. Inflammatory revolutionary speeches were delivered. The director of the Ministry virtually avows that the four corps from the Union of Veterans, which is thereby warned that in an association of which the sovereign is the head there is no room for the enemies of the Royal house.

THE GERMAN MILITARY BILL.

It is stated in Berlin that the Military Bill to be submitted to the new Reichstag demands a special extra credit of 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 marks.—*Reuter.*

FRANCE AND DAHOMEY.

The Paris *Petit Journal* to-day states that, should Parliament sanction the despatch of an expedition to Dahomey, 3,000 Senegal troops, supported by 800 marine infantry, will be sent to that country.—*Reuter.*

SERIOUS COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

A telegram from Sandgate this morning says the Channel is very misty, and the local boatmen, while on the look out, discovered the mast of a vessel projecting out of the water about three miles off land, with a number of Folkestone and Deal boats surrounding it. It is supposed that a collision has occurred, as a large steamer is making for Dover with her bows damaged.

A telegram from Dover this morning says:—The steamship *North Cambrian* (?) has just arrived here, having been in collision during the night with the steamship *Avoca* off Dungeness. The latter vessel sunk, but her crew and passengers were all saved by the boats. The collision occurred about midnight during a fog. The *Avoca* belongs to Dublin. A later telegram from Dover says the *North Cambrian* (?) is in a damaged state, and has her fore compartment full of water. She belongs to Newcastle, and was bound from Baltimore to Hamburg. The *Avoca*, of Dublin, had a general cargo and was bound to all ports. Her passengers and crew were taken on board the *North Cambrian* (?), and the boats taken in tow to Dover.

A STARVING BARQUE'S CREW ON A RAFT.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—The Swedish barque *Hernosand*, from Port Talbot for Montreal, has been picked off Miramichey. The crew constructed a raft on which they escaped, and whence they were rescued exhausted and famishing after many hours' exposure. They have been landed at Philadelphia and are under the care of the Swedish Consul.

AMERICAN METHODISM AND DANCING.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—The Conference of New York State Methodist Churches, assembled here, has passed resolutions condemnatory of dancing, theatres, and card-playing.

A BOY DRUNKARD.

A boy, aged thirteen, died of alcoholic poisoning on Monday in New York; and at the inquest it was proved that the boy had been in the habit of drinking whisky for some time, his parents thinking it would do him no harm. The boy was often intoxicated.—*Daltiel.*

CORN FAMINE AT CHARLESTON.

A telegram from Charleston (S.C.) says:—There is a general corn famine there, and there is no food for the cattle. Oxen are being sold for next to nothing, corn cannot be bought at any price.

THE HOME SECRETARY AND THE CREWE MURDER.

RICHARD DAVIES'S CONFESSION.

The telegram sent by the governor of Knutsford Gaol, Cheshire, on Saturday night to the Home Secretary, relating to the confession of Richard Davies, is a very extraordinary document. In it he confesses that he stopped the trap in the lane at the Hough, but by arrangement between them George Davies was to be the actual murderer, he (Richard) agreeing to interfere only if George were overpowered by his father. He describes the struggle between George and the deceased—how the boy stunned his father with the axe and threw him into the road, how George asked him to finish his father off with a pistol bullet, how he refused, and George again belaboured his father over the head with the axe until he was dead. This confession, much more in detail than the one read in court, was wired *in extenso* to Mr. Matthews from Knutsford, but elicited no reply whatever.

Yesterday Mrs. Davies received a letter, written by the unhappy youth a few minutes before his death, in which he said:—"I declare with my voice, truthfully, in my last hour, that I never struck my father on the night of his death. I never had the axe in my hand."

Mr. Gladstone, it is reported, is as emphatic as the rest of the world in his condemnation of Mr. Matthews's monstrous decision in the case of the brothers Davies.

POLLING DAY IN THE CARNARVON BOROUGHS.

The polling opened at eight o'clock this morning in the six boroughs constituting the division, namely:—Carnarvon, 1,517 voters; Bangor, 1,620; Conway, 580; Pwllheli, 522; Nevin, 370; Criccieth, 215. It will be seen that nearly three-fourths of the electorate reside in the two boroughs of Carnarvon and Bangor, where interest mainly centres. The returns show that for the first two hours a steady stream of voters entered the booths. The Penrhyn influence, which is considerable, is thrown into the Conservative scale, and the Calvinistic Methodists, however, are mainly supporting Mr. George, and, as they are the strongest Nonconformist body in North Wales, they are expected to fully counteract this influence. Both sides admit that the poll will be close and heavy. The Conservatives obviously possess most carriages, and their organization is excellent. The Liberals have the greater number of volunteer workers everywhere.

The polling is proceeding very quietly, and there is a noticeable absence of excitement. In fact, a stranger passing through the town would be surprised to know that an election was proceeding. Mr. Lloyd George is busy among his supporters at Carnarvon, and Mr. Ellis Nanney is devoting his attention to Conway and Bangor.

The personal element (says the Welsh correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*) has been conspicuous throughout the contest, and some strange incidents have occurred. Mr. T. W. Russell comes down to Carnarvon and attacks the Roman Catholics in the hearing and presence of a Roman Catholic priest. Mr. Llewelyn Turner, the temperance chief, appears as chairman of a meeting convened on behalf of the candidature of Mr. Ellis Nanney, whereas the temperance party has sent a decree in favour of Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Griffith Ellis, of Bootle, who took a prominent part in the North Wales Liberal Federation dispute some time ago, writes a letter strongly recommending the Liberal candidate to the favourable approval of the Borough Liberals.

THE EMPEROR EASTER-EGG HUNTING.

The German Emperor and Empress with the little Princes drove on Easter Sunday to Castle Bellevue, in the Thiergarten at Berlin in order to afford their children the pleasure of egg-hunting, an old Easter custom in Germany. Count Moltke was invited by his Majesty to take part in this innocent pastime. He appeared at the Castle with a large basket of Easter eggs, and was most heartily greeted by the Imperial couple and their children. The Emperor and Empress and the old Field Marshal themselves hid the eggs among the bushes in the garden, and enjoyed the little Princesses' shouts of delight when they found one. The search lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and then the Empress hid some particularly beautiful eggs, which were meant for Count Moltke. The celebrated strategist took his turn in seeking for the Easter eggs which the Princesses had hidden in the flower beds, and was not above carrying on the search now and then on his knees. Shortly before six the Emperor and Empress left the Castle, and close behind drove Count Moltke. The pedestrians in the Thiergarten, says the *Berlin Neues* correspondent, were rather astonished to see the venerable Field-Marshal driving with a large basket of Easter eggs on the seat next to him.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF A WHITECHAPEL MERCHANT.

A News Agency says anxiety is felt in Croydon at the disappearance of Mr. George T. Brown, of Bagbie House, Croydon, a merchant carrying on business in Whitechapel. On Thursday morning last Mr. Brown left home as usual, and proceeded to his office, and, after transacting business, started at five o'clock in the afternoon for London Bridge station. Nothing has since been seen or heard of him. Apparently, he was in good health and spirits, and had made an appointment to meet a gentleman in Croydon on the same evening with regard to his candidature for the Town Council. It appears that he had cash on him to the amount of £50. Among drawn is that sum from the bank. About £20 was for his father. His disappearance cannot be accounted for in any way. As far as can be ascertained, all his affairs, both socially and commercially, are in good order. Mr. Brown has a large family, and was closely connected with the Congregational Church at Croydon, and other institutions. Information has been given at Scotland-yard, and a description has been circulated throughout the metropolitan area. Mr. Brown is fifty-four years of age, of medium height, florid complexion, with fair, pointed beard.

MR. H. GLADSTONE AND THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., presiding over a temperance meeting at Chester last night, said he should be ready, if his constituents desired it, to vote for the direct veto. The question of the drink traffic was one that the people must settle, as it affected them very closely. But if by Act of Parliament they obtained the direct veto their difficulties would then begin, and some of these difficulties he pointed out. Sir Wilfrid Lawson was among the subsequent speakers.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE CIRCULAR QUESTION.

Mr. John Leighton, of the Royal Institution, has (the *Chronicle* says) put a letter in the Post Office in a very matter of fact way the great circular question. He says that in the Continent, in order to be posted for distribution in England, a large number of Unionist circulars, but first of all consulted the Post Office authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand. The circulars were folded in three, open at the end, and perfectly free for inspection. Mr. Leighton wrote to the Post Office, enclosing one of the political circulars, asking whether they could go through the Post Office here with a half-penny stamp. An official reply was forwarded to the effect that if posted in London the circular would be liable to be charged as a letter. The circulars accordingly, having received foreign half-penny stamps, were despatched by Mr. Leighton to the continent *en bloc*, posted there, and delivered all over England by our generous Post Office! Surely it is time that a stupid anomaly of this kind should be abolished.

THE READING RAILROAD.

Messrs. Baer, Caldwell, and Shipley have (a Central News telegram from New York says) resigned their positions on the board of the Reading Railroad, and their places have been filled by the election of Messrs. McLeod, Gibson, and Dolan. This incident has caused considerable surprise amongst shareholders and others interested, as the new directors are staunch supporters of Mr. Corbin, the president, whose position will be thus greatly strengthened.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

The annual licensing sessions for Ramsey and North Isle of Man were held at Ramsey yesterday, and unusual interest was taken in the proceedings owing to the notices issued to country hotels by the high bailiff of Ramsey, the president of the Court, that applications for seven-day licences would be objected to. Counsel for the country hotels earnestly pleaded that their clients should be enabled to supply refreshments on Sundays, especially during the summer, but Sunday licences were refused to the Dhoon Glen Hotel, to the Glen Mona Hotel, between Ramsey and Douglas, to the Ginger Hall Hotel at Sulby, and the Snaefell Hotel.

The Iowa House of Representatives has decided to conduct all future State elections on the Australian ballot system.—*Central News.*

At Liverpool sculptor, Mr. John A. P. M'Bride, died on Friday last at Southend-on-the-Sea. At an early age he showed high artistic talents, and his work as a sculptor attracting the attention of connoisseurs, many important commissions were entrusted to him for execution. Many years ago he took up his residence in Liverpool, and during his stay in this city executed some important work in sculptures. One of his last works was a statuette of H. M. Stanley, which was much admired. Recently, however, Mr. M'Bride had not done much in the way of sculpture, his increasing years and failing health not permitting him to follow his art. He was popular as a lecturer, and his lectures on art subjects at the British Museum, the Crystal Palace, and for the corporations of Liverpool, Bradford, and Greenock were largely attended.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

BANK RATE THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.—STOCK MARKETS QUIET.—PRICES GENERALLY LOWER.—LITTLE FEATURE.

The Bank of England directors at their meeting this morning decided to reduce the official minimum from 4 per cent., at which it has stood for the past four weeks, to 3½ per cent. Some disappointment is expressed that a reduction was not made straight away to 3 per cent. The decline has had no appreciable effect on rates in the open market. Short money is in plentiful supply, and can be had at 2 per cent., while the discount rate for three months' Bank paper is now little better than 2 per cent. The half measure adopted by the directors is probably due to the condition of the foreign exchanges.

The tendency of prices in most departments of the Stock Exchange is unfavourable, and the majority of the movements are to lower quotations. Consols have been rather offered, and show a reduction of 1-16 to ⅛ while in the Home Railway market, except for a slight recovery in South Eastern Deferred after yesterday's sharp fall, the changes are all adverse, the principal selling having been of Great Western. In the Foreign department business is inactive, and the variations are insignificant apart from a relapse in Italian and an improvement in Greek. Monopoly and Turkish Group 1. American Railways are mostly lower in sympathy with the decline in New York, but the changes are slight. Trunks are fairly steady, but Mexican Railway issues are weak and lower. Copper mining shares have been favourably affected by the Tharsis dividend of 20 per cent., or 8s. per share, with £14,257 carried forward. South African shares of all descriptions are depressed, and in several instances show a decline.

The Natal Navigation Company has received a telegram from New York says:—The English syndicate that bought four large breweries at Detroit have burned their fingers and have sold the undertakings to the original owners again at a loss.

The Reading Railway board has been reorganized, Mr. Thomas Dolan and Mr. Penny Gibson being elected directors according to the recent arrangement. Vice-President McLeod, who is general manager of the company, was also elected a director.

The Natal imports for the first quarter of the year show an advance of 50 per cent. on those of last year. The colonial exports and Customs receipts advanced by one-third. The combined trade for the quarter amounted to £1,854,622. The Government offers £20,000 in rewards for the establishment of twenty new industries.

The net profits of the Ionian Bank for the past half-year amounted to £3,858, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation notify that, in consequence of ill-health, Mr. G. H. Noble comes home on six months' leave. Mr. T. Jackson proceeds to Hong Hong to resume the chief management during Mr. Noble's absence. Mr. Ewen Cameron will take charge of the London office until Mr. Jackson's return.

The following are further results of crushings by South African Gold Mining Companies during the past month:—Stanhope, 637 oz.; Nigel, 1,188 oz.; Heriot, 580 oz.; Worcester Exploration, 964 oz.; and Consort Reef, 366 oz.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a moderate demand. Probable sales 8,000 bales. Futures partially half point higher with sellers.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* South Eastern Deferred ⅛. *Receded:* Great Western ⅛, Brighton Deferred, North Western, Metropolitan, and Midland ¼ each; Chatham Ordinary, Sheffield Preferred, and North Eastern ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Argentine Second-Half per Cent. External ½, ditto Four and a Half per Cents. of 1888 ¾, Greek Monopoly and Turkish Group 1 ¼. *Declined:* Italian ¼, Portuguese ⅜, and Egyptian Unified 1-16.

AMERICANS.—*Rises:* Union Pacific shares ⅜, Pennsylvania shares ¼, Central Pacific and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛ each. *Falls:* Louisville and Nashville shares ⅜, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, New York Central, Erie Second Mortgage, Atlantic Firsts, and Northern Pacific Preference ¼ each, Denver Ordinary, Central New Jersey, and Norfolk and Western Preference ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Lombardo Venetian and Nitrate shares ½. *Lower:* Mexican Ordinary ⅜, the First and Second Preference ¼, and Grand Trunk Guaranteed ⅛.

MINING AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*improved:* Tamarugal Nitrate ¼, Rio Tinto and Tharsis Copper ⅛, Anglo-Chilian Copper, Primitive Nitrate, and Mason and Barry ⅜, and Ottoman Bank 1-16. *Receded:* Salisbury ⅜, Chesa and Land ¼, Jumpers Gold, and Gold Fields of South Africa ⅛, City and Suburban ¼, Bell's Asbestos ⅜, De Beers and Robinson 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock rices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

Consols(2½)Money	97⅞	8
Do. Account	98 1/16	3/16
Do. 1905	99½	100
New 2½ per Cents.	98⅛	⅛
Local Loans Stock	102⅜	3/4
India 3½ per Cents.	107⅜	8½
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs	103⅜	⅜
Egyptian 4 per Cent.	100½	7
Bk. of England St.	354	7
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ p.c.	111⅜	⅜
Do. 3 p. cs. Stock	99	2 xd
Birmgham 3½ p. c	110	11
Leeds 4 per cent ..	115	17
Liverpool 3½ p. c.	112¾	¾
Manchester 4 p. c.	129	8

COLONIAL SECURITIES.

Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9
Canada 3 p. c. Reg.	97	9
Cape 4 p c Cons Ins	103½	9⅝xd
Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins.	111	13
Mauritius 4 p c Ins	107	11
Natal 4 p. c. 1193"	103½	10½
N.S Wales Ins 1953	113	15
" 3½ 1934....	102⅜	3½
New Zealnd 4½ p.c.	110¾	11¼xd
Queensland 4 p.c. Ins	110	11
S. Austin. 4p.c. Reg.	103½	10½
Victoria 4 p.c. of 1889	111½	12½
W. Australia 4 p. c. Ins	109	12

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Argentn 4½ p.c. 1888	75	6
Do. 3½ p.c. Bonds	50½	1½xd
Do. Cedulas A ..	28	9
Do. " B....	32	9
Austrian Gold	94	4 xd
" Silver	75	7
Brazilian 4½ 1889..	81½	5½xd
Do. 1889 (fully pd)	70½	6½xd
Chilian 6 p.c. Ins.	107	11
B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1892	95	7 xd
" Cedulas "I"	29	29
" " "J"	29	29
Bulgarian	89½	50½
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1889	102	4
Costa Rica A	89	9⅞
" B....	89	9
Ecuador, New	28½	⅜
Egypt. State Dom.	105	⅜
Do. Unified	99¾	⅜
Egypt. Preference	84	⅜
Do. Daira Sanieh	84	⅜
French 3 p.c. Rentes	103½	6½
Do. 4½ p.c. Rentes	105¼	1¼
Greek 3½	30¾	¼
Do. Gold Loan	70	6
Do. 4 p. c. Bonds	70	6
Hung. Gold Rentes	92¼	¾
Italian	93⅜	94 ¼xd
" 5 p.c. 1872	101	1/16 17⅛
" 5½ "	97	⅛
" 6 "	64½	⅜
" 4 p. c. 1839	94	½xd
Mexican 6 p. c.	73	16 11/8xd
Portgse 3 p. c.	20	1
Roumanian 5 p. c.	103	5
Turkish A	39¾	40½
" B	24	⅜
" C	24 1/16	5/16
Uru. 6 p. c. 1871	9⅜	⅛
" 6 p. c. Defence	100¾	¾xd
" 6 p. c. Priority ..	97	⅛
" 6 p. c. Unified	71¾	¾xd
Uru. 6 p. c. 1883 ..	85	⅛
Venezuela Funded ..	45	6
U. S. 4½ p. c.	106	6

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Brighton Ordinary	157	9
Do. A	155¾	⅜
Caledonian Ordinary	221½	3
Do. Preference	108¾	9¾
Chatham Ordinary	11⅜	⅛
Do. Preferred	55½	⅛
Great Northern	121½	2½
Do. A	102	3
Great Western	163¼	⅜
Hull and Barnsley ..	36¾	¾
Lanc. and York. ..	121	2
North Western	177¾	¾
Metropolitan	134½	⅜
Manch. and Sheff..	85	8
Do. A	44½	⅜
Metro. Consolidated	75¾	6
Do. District	33	½
Midland	143¾	⅜
North Brit. Pref. ..	77½	8 xd
North Eastern	159¾	¾xd
North Stafford	105½	½
South Eastern	123	31
Do. Deferred	78¾	⅜
Taff Vale	71	8

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Canada Pacific.....	74½	⅜
Con. Pacific Shares	32	⅛
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	69½	⅜
Denver & R. Grande	13¾	⅜
Do. Preference	47¾	⅜
Illinois Shares	117	18
Lake Shore	110	⅝
Mexican Ordinary ..	26½	⅜
Miss. Kan. & Texas	8¾	¼
N.Y. Central Shares	103¾	10¾xd
New York Ontario	18⅜	¾
N. Y. Erie Shares ..	28¼	¼
Do. Second Mort.	103¾	¾
Norfolk & West. Pref	62	½
N. W., P. & O. 1st M	33	⅝
North Pacific Prior.	73¾	⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	19¼	⅜
Pennsylvania Sh....	59¾	⅜
Phil & Read. & N. ..	50¾	⅛
Union Pacific Sh. ..	64	⅝
Wabash Preferred ..	30¾	1¼
Do. Gen. Mort.	50¾	⅛
Grand Trunk Ord....	10 9/16	11/16
Do. First Pref.	75	¾
Do. Second Pref. ..	49¾	50⅜
Do. Third Pref.	27¾	¼
Do. Guaranteed....	77⅞	⅜
Mexican Ordinary ..	26⅜	⅜
Do. First Pref....	118½	19
Do. 2nd Pref.	81¾	⅞
Mexican Central	72¾	⅜
Mexican National ..	53⅜	4⅜
Lombardo Venetian	11¾	⅜
Nitrate Railway	10½	16
Talal	4½	5
B. Ayres & Rosario	164	7
Cordoba Central	21	81
Central Argentine..	144	7
S. Paulo (Bras.)	44	6

BANKS.

Alliance Bank	141½	15½
City Bank	23	4
Colonial	49	51
Consolidated	8	9
Imperial	19½	20½
Imperial Ottoman..	11⅝	⅜
London and County	38	9
Lloyds	21	2
Lon. and Westmtr.	69½	70½
London Joint Stock	40	1
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	17	8
Provincial of Ireland	24	5
Smrd. Bk. of S. A	65	6
Union of London ..	41½	2½
National Discount ..	11	½

TRUSTS.

Fin. & Cl. Gov. Dt.	136	9
Gov. Stk. Invst. Dt	110	13
Lon. and N.Y. Inv	9¾	10⅝
Stock Conversion ..	1¼	⅜
South African Gold	1½	⅝
Trus., Ex., & Sec. ..	1	¼

MINING & LAND.

Indian Con. Gold	1/8	2-0
Mysore Gold	6¼	⅜
Coorgum Gold	2¼	⅜
Cape Copper	3⅜	3½xd
Nanaquas	1¾	2⅛
Mason & Barry....	6¾	⅞
Rio Tinto	16½	⅝
Tharsis	8⅜	⅜
Montana	1 1/16	3/16xd
De Beers	15½	⅜
Griqualand West ..	6¾	6
New Jagersfontein.	11	⅜
City and Suburban.	4¼	⅝
Jumper's Gold	4¾	5
Jubilees	5	⅜
Robinson	2¾	3
Salisbury	4¾	⅜
Tamarugal Land ..	3	⅜
S. Afrn. Exploration	19¾	⅜
Do. New.....	2	⅜xd
G. F. of S/h. Africa	2¾	4
Exploring Co.	15	1⅝
Oceana Land	6¾	7⅛
Southern Land	1	¼
Transvaal Land	⅝	11/16

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

Anglo-American	48	50
Do. Preferred	90½	⅜
Brazilian Submarine	7¾	⅜
Direct Underwriters	10⅝	⅜
Eastern	14	⅜
Do. Preference	14¾	⅜
Globe Telegraph Trust	8⅜	⅜
National Telephone	5	⅜

OMNIBUS AND TRAM

Lon. Gen. Om.	120	80
London Road Car	6¾	⅜
London Street	11¾	12⅜
North Metropolitan	50¾	⅜
North Metropolitan	18¾	19⅜

WATERWORKS.

Chelsea Waterwks.	260	5
East London	210	15
Grand Junction....	120	5
Lambeth	271	6
Lambeth	284	⅜
New River, New ..	362	7
Shwrk & V'xhall..	160	5
Tauropos	23	⅜
West Middlesex ..	260	5

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Gaslight & Coke A.	290	5
Imp. Continental ..	219	24
South Metropolitan	265	8
Do. B	228	32
Do. C	235	5
London Electric ..	2¾	3
Metrplitan Electric	5¾	⅜

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allsopp's.....	70	2
Bell's Asbestos	10¾	11¼
Gutta-percha and Co.	3¾	5
Hotchkiss and Co....	41	⅜
Maxim-Nordenfelt..	1⅞	2¼
Bryant and May	13⅝	⅜
Diamond Dyes	16½	⅜
Elmore's Copper	5	⅜
Spratt's Patent	7⅜	⅜
Liverpool Nitrate...	11	13
Colorado Nitrate ..	3	⅛
Primitive Nitrate...	11⅜	12⅜
Rosario	2⅜	3⅜
San Pablo	3½	4
San Jorge	3¾	⅜
San Donato	2¾	3⅜
Tamarugal.....	2	⅜
Salt Union Shares	11½	⅜
Pand.& Steam Del.	130	200
Royal Mail Steam	69	72
Hudson's Bay	20	⅜
Suez Canal.....	91½	⅜
E. & W. India Dock	158	⅜
Lon. & St. K. Dock	33	8

GORDON AND STANLEY.

A COMPARISON AND A CONTRAST

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* sends a long article on "Gordon and Stanley." Gordon (he writes), asked whether he can save the Soudan garrisons, hesitates not a moment. He puts aside all other work which he has to do, and after a hurried conference with the English Government starts for Khartoum. He hardly asks what his mission is. It is to save life, and that is enough. He has no question to ask, no calculation to make. It is not in his nature to weigh chances, to think over difficulties. He has been given the order. He will go and do his best. As for the means and the result, he leaves them in the hands of a higher Power, "who guides me and the wind." Compare with this the answer of Stanley when he is asked if he can rescue Emin. "English people talk much, but sometimes won't act. Find me the means, and I am ready." "How much money?" he is asked, and he makes a few pencil calculations, and hands in an estimate, which three years later proves to have been exact. Meanwhile he goes to America and gives lectures.

ZEBEHR AND TIPPOO TIB.

Stanley's first danger is the power of Tippoo Tib, as was Gordon's the power of Zebehr. Stanley has no hesitation; he is not hornfried by his reputation as a slave-dealer, neither is he willing to confide the whole expedition to his mercy. He neither arrests him nor trusts him, but, having to pass through his territory, recognizing his power, and having no authority to fight him, makes a contract with him for the supply of carriers. If this contract is fulfilled, which he doubts, he secures valuable assistance: if it is broken, he is no worse off than before, and has, at least, secured the dangerous man's benevolent neutrality until he has got clear of his power. Having done so, and the contract, as he expected, having been broken, he traverses the continent, consults in a business-like way a lawyer at Zanzibar, and brings a formal action for damages. Gordon was never allowed to similarly employ Zebehr had he done so, and had Zebehr failed to perform it, he might have hanged him, or have decorated him with the Medjidieh, but certainly would not have subjected him to the indignity of a legal process.

DIVINE INSPIRATION AND ARITHMETIC.

Throughout Gordon was dominated by an implicit belief in Divine inspiration; Stanley by an equally implicit belief in his own power and the unerring infallibility of the laws of arithmetic. "I shall arrive in His own good time," said Gordon; "I know that so many paces a minute mean so many miles an hour, and so many days at so many miles an hour must bring us to our destination at last," said Stanley, each in reply to the same question.

THE PROVIDENCE OF GORDON AND STANLEY.

General Gordon said:—

I have often executed men, but never without the direct sanction of the Almighty. I placed the Bible on my knees, and I prayed that if he saw fit to reverse my decision he would signify it to me. On no single occasion was my decision reversed.

And Mr. Stanley recounts:—

We were without food, starvation stared us in the face, and I said, "The Israelites were starving, and Moses struck the rock and it poured forth water, and the heavens rained manna; Elijah was starving, and he was fed by ravens; Christ was ministered to by angels, but what angel will minister unto us?" At that moment a guinea fowl rushed across the path at my feet; my dog caught it, and we all ate flesh.

Mr. Stanley's Providence satisfies his material wants; General Gordon's Providence satisfies his conscience.

FACING DEATH.

Let us see how the men would meet death. The most trustworthy account of Gordon's last minutes has become history, but it will bear repetition:—

When Gordon heard the rebels in the town he said: "It is all finished; to-day Gordon will be killed," and went downstairs, followed by the four sergeants, who took their rifles with them. He took a chair, and sat down on the right of the Palace door, the four sergeants standing on his left. All at once a Sheikh galloped up with some Bagarre Arabs. The sergeants were on the point of firing, when Gordon, seeing one of their rifles, said, "No need of rifles to-day; Gordon is to be killed." The Sheikh told Gordon that he had been ordered by the Mahdi to bring him alive. Gordon refused to go, saying he would die where he was, adding that no harm was to be done to the four sergeants, who had not fired on the rebels. The Sheikh repeated the order three times, and when Gordon gave the same answer. After a few words the Sheikh drew his sword, and rushing up to Gordon cut him over the left shoulder; Gordon looking him straight in the face and offering no resistance.

How Mr. Stanley would have behaved under similar circumstances I can only gather from his own account of an incident in his earlier career:—

A very long time ago I stood as a newspaper reporter by the side of a man condemned to death for an atrocious murder. He walked to the scaffold with perfect steadiness, without assistance, only looking very pale. He was told to stand on the drop, and he obeyed; the rope was put round his neck and tightened, a sign was given, the drop fell, and the man made his last struggle. That scene made a great impression on me. "How," I said myself, "how could that man do that—give up his life without a struggle, without a murmur, without a final desperate attempt? You say he had no chance. Who knows, and what does he lose by making the attempt? He was pinioned! What of that? Could he not have even used his voice? I tell you I would have struggled for life till the last second. Would I have walked to the scaffold? No; they should have carried me! They might have torn me to pieces if they liked, but I would have resisted. I would have appealed to the crowd, done something, anything rather than submit without a fight for life. I should have failed? Of course I should have failed; numbers would have been too strong for me. What of that? I should have done my best. Man! I tell you, never give in.

THE TWO MEN'S FOUR QUALITIES.

Absolute devotion to duty, utter fearlessness, perfect sincerity, and power in the government of men—these are four qualities forming a very large portion of the characters of both Gordon and Stanley. With Gordon, duty before all, but the duty was to God. He accepted the orders of men because he deemed it part of that duty to do so, but in carrying them out he always submitted them in spirit to the higher authority. That higher authority was no ideal abstraction; it was an ever-living Presence signifying daily its commands through his conscience—a sensitive conscience, always nobly inspired, but liable to act on sudden impulse and then to repent its own action. Rescue the provinces of the Soudan south of Khartoum? Would it not be well, while dwelling upon the loss of two valuable European lives, to mention also the hundreds of valuable negro Zanzibari lives lost, to say nothing of the many natives killed necessarily while fighting our way through the hostile tribes who opposed the progress of the expedition? I have noticed in this "scramble for Africa" that European interests are always brought forward, whilst those of the natives, the lawful possessors of the country, are scarcely even mentioned. The injustice and want of consideration shown to the natives by Emin's people (not by Emin himself) was one of the things I most deplored during my stay in his province, and it is somewhat the same in European colonization in Africa. From what I have seen and heard, I think that the rights of the natives are less lost sight of in the policy of the British East Africa Company than in most parts of Africa where European colonization is at work.

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A NEW VIEW OF AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

In reading Sir Francis De Winton's letter on the subject of Emin Pasha's making service under the Germans, I see (writes Mr. A. J. Mounteney-Jephson) he has dwelt upon "the sacrifice of two valuable English lives, the money that has been expended, and the privations and sufferings which have been cheerfully undergone." Would it not be well, while dwelling upon the loss of two valuable European lives, to mention also the hundreds of valuable negro Zanzibari lives lost, to say nothing of the many natives killed necessarily while fighting our way through the hostile tribes who opposed the progress of the expedition? I have noticed in this "scramble for Africa" that European interests are always brought forward, whilst those of the natives, the lawful possessors of the country, are scarcely even mentioned. The injustice and want of consideration shown to the natives by Emin's people (not by Emin himself) was one of the things I most deplored during my stay in his province, and it is somewhat the same in European colonization in Africa. From what I have seen and heard, I think that the rights of the natives are less lost sight of in the policy of the British East Africa Company than in most parts of Africa where European colonization is at work.

A "CORNER" IN BUTCHER'S MEAT.

Great inconvenience has been caused in Berlin (Dalziel's correspondent declares) by a "corner" in meat. During the holidays there has practically been no fresh meat obtainable in Berlin. All suitable joints were bought up on Friday, and thousands of working men have had no meat for dinner since then. To-day. Prices are higher than at any previous period, and are still rising.

NO DEALINGS WITH MR. GLADSTONE!

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* writes:—There is a very sad and humiliating story in connection with Mr. Gladstone's sojourn in St. James's-square. Before leaving No. 10, he had his eye upon a house in Piccadilly, facing the Green Park. It is a charming residence, as light as the St. James's-square mansion is gloomy. Mr. Gladstone and all his family were delighted with the prospect of living there during the season. The thing was settled, when an intimation was conveyed to Hawarden that the negotiations must forthwith be broken off. They had been conducted through an agent, and it was only at the last moment that the lessee, a well-known Tory leader, became aware of the name of the proposed sub-tenant. This model English gentleman thereupon declared he would have no dealings with the member for Midlothian, and there was an end of the business.

Boyd's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated list free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 48, SOUTHAMPTON-ROAD, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

IS THE DISCOUNT SYSTEM DOOMED?

RESULT OF THE "BOOKSELLERS'" PLEBISCITE.

It will be remembered that we recently published a series of short interviews with the leading London booksellers and publishers, in which they gave some interesting replies to the question which stands at the head of this paragraph. The matter was raised by a letter sent by Mr. Frederick Macmillan to the *Bookseller*; and with a view of testing the true feeling of the trade in the matter the editor of that journal has issued a voting paper with every copy of his March number, and requested that it should be filled up and returned. The results of the plebiscite appear in this month's *Bookseller*. Four hundred and fifty members of the trade returned their papers, and their replies are analyzed as follows:—

In answer to Mr. Macmillan's first question—Whether a customary trade discount of 2½ in the shilling without odd copies, plus the usual discount at settlement, would allow a fair margin of profit—265 answers were unqualifiedly in the affirmative, and 55 others voted in a qualified "Yes;" 96 voted "No," and 25 voted "No," but with reservations. The net result of this shows that 300 booksellers favoured the proposal, as against 121 who did not.

The second question was—Were they willing to adopt net prices, if an influential minority of publishers revised their terms on the lines indicated? To this 332 answered "Yes," and 56 answered "Yes" with reservations; whilst only 28 voted "No." As we have already said (continues the *Bookseller*) the voting papers returned were not sufficient in number to furnish materials for an estimate of trade opinion. Possibly many booksellers are still undecided whether to vote for or against the proposal, and unless at least 1,000 papers are returned, we shall be driven to regard the suggestion for a shorter scrip price and net copies as not meeting with sufficient favour to justify its adoption. The fact, however, that 300 out of 421 votes should have been registered in its favour is not without significance. Without any general adoption of the plan by publishers, as extending to the whole of their list, the issue of special books at net prices will no doubt become more and more common.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to judge of the significance of these votes without knowing something of the standing of the booksellers who voted. That the London trade looks with scant favour upon Mr. Macmillan's proposal was made abundantly clear by the interviews we published last month.

THE LATE MR. MORGAN, THE MILLIONAIRE BANKER.

Mr. J. S. Morgan, the millionaire banker, whose death has just occurred, had (the *Nottingham Daily Express* says) resided in London for forty years. His house in Prince's-gardens was one of the first built when Kensington was still a village. A few years ago Mr. Morgan purchased Dower House, Rochampton, the former residence of Viscount Clifden, and here during the London season he dispensed a great and charming hospitality to all accredited Americans who visited the metropolis. Mr. Morgan also had much artistic taste, and was one of the earliest patrons of Herkomer and Holl. He was a considerable collector of old masters, and two or three years ago he presented to the New York Metropolitan Museum a magnificent picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds of the "Fane Family," formerly the property of Lord Westmorland. The deceased Mecænas, whose charities were liberal and unobtrusive, leaves a fortune estimated at six millions sterling. Mrs. Morgan, who died some years ago, was the daughter of a well-known American writer and preacher, the Rev. John Pierpoint.

A Nice correspondent gives some fuller particulars of the accident by which Mr. Morgan met his death. He says:—Mr. Morgan was driving in a pair-horsed victoria from Monte Carlo to Beaulieu. The carriage was passed by the motor-car in the lane. Mr. Spencer Brunton, who was in the train, waved his hand to Mr. Morgan, who saw and acknowledged the salute. Some time afterwards the horses shied, and the nearside one broke the outside trace. Mr. Morgan, springing to his feet, inquired of the coachman what had happened. Whilst he was standing the carriage passed over a heap of stones, and Mr. Morgan, losing his balance, was thrown out, sustaining the injuries which led to his death.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan, only son of the late Mr. J. S. Morgan, American banker and merchant, arrived at Queenstown by the White Star steamer *Teutonic* at three o'clock yesterday morning, when he was met with the intelligence of the death of his father at Monte Carlo on Friday last. The remains will be brought to London for interment.

CANADIAN IMMIGRANTS DENOUNCED.

Mr. Perrault, the leader of the party favouring Canadian independence, has made a speech in which he speaks of colonists coming to Canada as an ugly lot and as exercising a baneful influence on the foreign relations of the country. He said he saw no difference between these colonists and the blackest niggers on the Gold Coast.

MR. BALFOUR ON MILL.

Part of Mr. Balfour's leisure is (the *British Weekly* says) devoted to a book on John Stuart Mill, which will be published in the Philosophical Classics of Messrs. Blackwood.

THE SEARCH FOR EYRAUD.

The two men who are the most run after in Paris are the detectives Soudais and Houllier, who returned on Tuesday night to Paris from Havre, *La Gascogne* having at last come in. They refuse, however, to speak, and appear thoroughly disgusted with their experiences. They seem, however, to think that Eyraud is no longer in the States.

RUSSIAN TRADE IN KHORASAN.

The Central Asiatic Trading Company, Kudrin and Co., has ceased trading in Khorasan, and has closed its stores in Meshkhed. This result (says a *Graphic* correspondent) has been in some measure the result of difficulties with the company's native servants, who have proved far from trustworthy. However, an Armenian firm, Mikirtytchev and Guliants, have already opened warehouses at Meshkhed, Kutchan, Nishabur, and Sebzevar, with the intention of occupying the ground evacuated by the defunct association.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT IN CHINA.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Shanghai from Hong Kong yesterday morning, and met with an enthusiastic reception both from the foreign and native population. All the arrangements that had been made for giving their Royal Highnesses a fitting welcome were successfully carried out. In the course of his visit the Duke unveiled the statue erected to the late Sir Harry Parkes. The Duke and Duchess left the same night for Yokohama.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN JOURNALISTS AND DUELLING.

Last week, Colonel Fleming, editor of the *Knoxville Sentinel*, wrote and published a scathing criticism of a book written by a rival journalist, Mr. Phelan, a Member of Congress, and owner of the *Memphis Avalanche*. Mr. Phelan, alleging personal malice on the part of the critic, promptly sent him a challenge to fight a duel, but Colonel Fleming declined.

SHERIDAN'S "RIVALS" AT WIMBLEDON.

A very pretty and successful performance of the amateur actor's favourite *pièce de résistance*, namely, Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals," was last night given by a number of ladies and gentlemen at the Lecture Hall, Wimbledon, for the benefit of the Wimbledon Society for Befriending Young Girls. The parts of the *dramatis personæ* of the play, Sir Anthony Absolute and Mrs. Malaprop, were taken by Mr. A. E. Bartlett and Miss M. M. Penrose in a manner which would have done credit to any professional actors. Bob Acres, played by Mr. F. A. Baths, and David, by Mr. C. Dixie, also deserve high praise; Mr. R. Boustead, as Sir Lucius O'Trigger, looked very aristocratic and quite "to the manner born," and Mr. D. Forde had succeeded very well in the task which is by no means easy, of representing in a very restrained manner the peculiar characteristics of the gentleman's gentleman Fag. The two lovers, Captain Absolute (Mr. F. H. Daubeny) and Faulkland (Mr. M. Brodie), were not quite so successful, but a good deal must be forgiven to those who for the first time undertake the difficult part of the stage lover (especially if they have to play before an audience of personal friends and acquaintances), which, even to the professional, presents greater difficulties than almost any other part. Last, but by no means least, a word of praise must be given to the three charming girls who took the parts of the damsels in the play. Miss E. Holland's Julia was not less attractive because she was just a little bashful; Miss E. Cockburn put much spirit into Lydia Languish's part, and Miss L. Chipping was charming as Lucy. But, since there is nothing perfect in this world, there were naturally some small drawbacks to the perfection of the performance. One was that, owing to rather lengthy pauses between the scenes and acts, the play lasted till nearly midnight; and another, that the hall was by no means filled, no doubt on account of the fact that all tickets were sold only at the price of 5s. As the performance is to be repeated to-night, it is to be hoped that both these deficiencies will be remedied.

M. de Brazza, who has been on the point of returning to Africa for so many months past, has finally resolved to start from Paris to-day.

Mr. Henry Blackburn is to deliver "three artistic lectures" on the Art of Illustration, Modern Pictures, and Sketching in Sunshine at the Kensington Town Hall on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d. and 11s. each of all Chemists, Proprietary Medicine and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take imitations.

WHERE MR. GLADSTONE IS STAYING.

Some four miles beyond Tring, on the borders of Herts and Bucks, lies Aston Clinton (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*), backed by the wooden slopes of the Chiltern Hills, and looking down on the broad expanse of the Vale of Aylesbury, so dear to hunting men and to grazing farmers. The house of Aston Clinton is a long, low white structure, with a more or less Greek façade. Within, its perfect combination of taste with comfort entitles it to praise as the most enjoyable house in England. The party invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone includes Mrs. Eliot Yorke, Lady Sophia Macnamara, Mr. Augustine Birrell, M.P., and Mrs. Birrell, Mr. Gilbert, the sculptor; Mr. W. Richmond, R.A., Mr. George Russell, and Mr. Frederic Harrison. Mr. Gladstone will stay at Aston Clinton till Monday next, when he returns to London. Mrs. Gladstone accompanies her daughter, Mrs. Drew, to Hawarden on Saturday.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON ON THE CARNARVON CONTEST.

The *Genedl Cymreig* (the Welsh Nation), a Nationalist newspaper, publishes a reply in rhyme sent by Sir Wilfrid Lawson to the invitation to address an election meeting on Easter Monday in support of Mr. Lloyd George's candidature. Sir Wilfrid wrote:—

I growl beneath that Ayr eclipse;
"Revenge" is in my heart and lips.
Ye Cymri of the mountain, rise
From every lake and every gorge
Your hosts and vote for George.
Oh! if I could but speak in Welsh,
How would I all these Tories squelch!
Anathemas I'd hurl around,
With swelly words of furious sound.
What gurgling, guttural sounds of wrath,
In holy zeal I'd thunder forth,
Till every Taffy in the place

Should show at length some signs of grace,
And, rushing to the poll like mad,
Should send the Tories to the lad.
"Revenge! Revenge!" again I cry—
Those men of Ayr are in my eye.
Those men of Ayr shall have no quarter
From me, who am a man of water.
Carnarvon to the rescue! Ho!
Flock round the standard, high and low.
You're bound to fight, you're bound to win;
We look to you to put him in.

MR. CAINE, M.P., ON LABOUR LEGISLATION.

Mr. Caine addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents at Barrow last night on questions affecting labour legislation. Mr. Caine said how to secure employment for the 1,500,000 of unemployed in the country was a vast and complex problem. The chief causes of the evil were irregularity of employment, improvidence, and drunkenness. He believed these evils could be overcome if they could give a full day's employment for every working day of the year, and get men to be sober and thrifty. Working men could secure legislation if they combined whereby the poor could be properly housed, their children properly educated, and the horrible waste of standing armies and of the drink traffic stopped.

THE PREACHERSHIP AT THE FOUNDLING.

As to the preachership at the Foundling, vacated by Dr. Momerie, the applications are not to be sent in until the 19th of this month. So far from there being a dearth of candidates (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears), the authorities will have several popular names to choose from. It is understood that the Rev. A. R. Buckland, who is well known in literary circles, is likely to enter the lists. He had a brilliant career at Oxford, and is an excellent preacher.

£10,000 FOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL AND FREE LIBRARY.

At a meeting of the Ashton-under-Lyne town council last evening, a letter was read from the solicitors to the trustees of the late Mr. George Heginbottom, offering £10,000 to build a technical school and free library in the town. The corporation gratefully accepted the gift. Mr. Heginbottom was a local cotton manufacturer.

TWO OF MR. GLADSTONE'S ART TREASURES.

The latest and just now the most prized of Mr. Gladstone's art treasures is a portrait of Dr. Döllinger, which (says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*) was presented to him by a gentleman living at Munich. The portrait, taken many years ago, when Mr. Gladstone's old friend was still a lusty man, stands upon an easel in the dining-room of the gloomy mansion in St. James's-square which Mr. Gladstone has taken for the season. Whenever time hung heavy on his hands, he used to propose to paint Sir John Gladstone again. When that gentleman got a little tired of going to the studio the painter went to him, and made the studies for his work as Sir John Gladstone went about the ordinary avocations of the day. Several of these portraits, in addition to the one cherished by the more famous son, must be in existence.

THE CHARGE AGAINST BIRCHALL.

The counsel engaged on the defence of Birchall, the alleged murderer of F. C. Benwell, applied on Tuesday to the courts at Toronto for a rule nisi to stop the publication of a story called "Who killed Benwell?" The question of granting the application is still *sub judice*.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE LONDON CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The subject of the Congregational forward movement is not likely to be discussed at the approaching annual meeting of the London Congregational Union, which will be held on Monday week. The afternoon gathering will be for the usual business only. At the evening meeting, which will be open to the public, the address of Dr. Parker, who is chairman for this year, will (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* writes) probably occupy much time. The subject will be "The Religious Outlook." The Rev. Guinness Rogers will follow Dr. Parker, and Dr. Newth, late principal of New College, will conduct the introductory service. The students of the colleges have been invited to attend this meeting.

CAMBRIDGE HIGHER LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The forms of entry for the Cambridge Higher Local Examinations in June next are now in the hands of the local secretaries at the several centres. The date for the return of the forms is April 20. These examinations are for men and women above the age of 18½. Last year 1,170 candidates entered. The regulations can be obtained from Professor G. F. Browne, Cambridge.

A GENERAL EIGHT HOURS' DEMONSTRATION.

It having been arranged by a large number of labour delegates, mainly representing Metropolitan Trades Unions, that a general eight hours' demonstration shall be held in London on Thursday, May 1, preparations are being made for the event by those organizations which have given in their adherence to the proposal. Steps are also being taken by the London Trades Council to ascertain the views of the skilled workmen of the metropolis upon the eight hours' question, and that of holding the May-day demonstration.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND MR. CAINE.

The papers recently published by the Indian Government in defence of the excise revenue, contain certain reflections on the accuracy of Mr. Caine's statements in the House of Commons which seem likely to attract serious attention. In particular one case may be noticed. During the debate in the House on the 30th of April last, Mr. Caine quoted in support of his arguments his conversation with a native official in Bombay, Mr. Lallubhai Gorhandas. Mr. Caine said:—"I had a long conversation with that gentleman. I made careful notes of it and read them over to him with some care, and he admitted that they accurately represented what he said." The Indian Government now publishes a written statement by Mr. Lallubhai Gorhandas, in which he denies that any notes of the conversation were read over to him. Moreover, he declares that the opinions for which Mr. Caine has made him responsible are at variance with what he really said. Mr. Lallubhai Gorhandas adds:—"I strongly cautioned Mr. Caine against the fallacy of drawing general conclusions from isolated facts."

A Central News telegram from New York announces the death of Mr. Welch, of Philadelphia, well known as a most careful and successful breeder of racehorses.

It is not often that Oxford Dissent can secure a convert from the Church; but on Sunday next the Rev. A. E. Clarke, a former curate of St. Mark's, Preston, is to preach at the Commercial-road Baptist Chapel, Oxford.

Three of Canon Westcott's sons are in the mission field.

The Queen is a very successful exhibitor at the excellent show now being held in the Irish capital by the Royal Dublin Society, several valuable prizes having fallen to animals owned by her Majesty.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household as a refreshing, sustaining, and delicate beverage for young children and delicate persons, to dietary. Highly recommended by many eminent physicians. To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

COUNTRY BREWERS IN COUNCIL.

A PROTEST AGAINST MR. GOSCHEN'S TAX ON BEER.

A meeting of the Country Brewers' Society was held at the Cannon-street Hotel yesterday afternoon in order to urge upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer the necessity of granting relief of taxation to the brewing trade. Last year, it will be remembered, Mr. Goschen altered the standard of specific gravity of the beer upon which the duty is levied from 1,057 degrees to 1,055. This seems to have proved equivalent to about 3*d.* per barrel increase in the beer duty—nearly a half per cent. off the net profits of the brewers' trade. The brewers do not complain of that increase, provided it is only temporary in character. But they certainly do expect that Mr. Goschen will this year place the trade in its old position, there being—as they say—no longer any occasion to single out the brewing trade for special taxation.

Yesterday's meeting, which was very largely attended, was presided over by Mr. Andrew Barlow of Southampton, who called upon Mr. Simonds of Reading to propose the following resolution :—

That the brewing trade, having been made to contribute an additional £300,000 to the revenue last year, strongly urges the Chancellor of the Exchequer to fulfil the promise made by him in the House of Commons on May 16, 1889, to the effect that the increase was not to be stereotyped if there should be—as there has been—a satisfactory surplus all round, and if the revenue should be—as it has been—satisfactory.

Mr. Simonds proceeded to review the facts of the case, pointing out that Mr. Goschen had half promised to reconsider the matter at the earliest opportunity. Why should this extra tax be imposed upon brewers? Were they not heavily taxed enough already? (Cheers.) He went on to show that the profits from brewing were not in fact greater than those from other industries of a similar kind. It had been said that the price of beer had not been raised. That was not the case. The beer might have remained at the same price, but it was not of the same quality—its specific gravity was less than it used to be. Mr. Simonds having moved the resolution referred to above, the chairman called upon Mr. Sich, of Chiswick, to second it. This he did in a brief speech, the burden of which was that the remedy really lay in the hands of the brewers themselves. The miserable threepence per barrel would continue at their pleasure. They might bring such pressure to bear upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer as would abolish the iniquitous imposition in a very short space of time. This resolution, together with another, was agreed to unanimously ; after which the meeting, which lasted only about three-quarters of an hour, and which was of a very formal character, was brought to a close.

BISHOP LIGHTFOOT'S WILL.

At Durham district registry probate court yesterday the will and two codicils were proved of the late Bishop Lightfoot, the personal estate being sworn at £23,622 17*s.* 9*d.* The testator bequeathed all his real estate to his nephew, William Francis Lightfoot Harrison, son of his deceased sister ; to his three executors he leaves £100 each in lieu thereofor other of that value. He also directs that keepsakes from his effects should be given to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop Westcott, and Dr. Hort, and any other intimate friend they may select, the remainder of his books to be divided between Durham University and the Selwyn Divinity School, Cambridge. He bequeaths legacies of £200 each to his nephew, two cousins, brothers-in-law and four of his chaplains ; and legacies to his servants ; to the Whitecross Society he leaves £1,000. His other personal estate he leaves in trust for his sister, and at her death to his nephew. He leaves a sum of £100 each to the infirmaries at Durham, Newcastle, and Sunderland, and legacies for Church purposes at Darlington, Hartlepool, and Bishop Auckland. A number of minor legacies are also left. The will is dated September, 1888.

EASTER FESTIVAL AT DR. BARNARDO'S.

The annual Easter Festival was held at Dr. Barnardo's Homes at Stepney-causeway yesterday. A very large number of visitors witnessed the military drill of the boys, which was performed by two hundred of the inmates of the homes. The workshops were thrown open, and the businesses of tailoring, blacksmithing, carpentering, printing, shoemaking, wheelwrighting, &c., were seen by the visitors in full operation. A meeting was held in the afternoon, during which a party of thirty-two trained boys from the Leopold Home went through the musical drill with all the precision of regular soldiers. After this three of the boys gave a musical entertainment with violin, dulcimer, and mandolin. Mr. S. G. Sheppard, the chairman of the committee of the homes, addressed the meeting. He said there were 3,450 boys in the different homes, all of whom had to be clothed and fed, and he asked for further support. During the twenty-four years Dr. Barnardo had been at work 15,500 children had passed through his hands. Of these 4,300 were now in Canada. During the evening a swimming contest took place in the new swimming bath attached to the Stepney-causeway Homes, and later on the Rev. W. J. Mayers gave a musical lecture in the hall of the Edinburgh Castle, with dissolving views descriptive of the work in Dr. Barnardo's Homes. The doctor himself gave a short address at the afternoon meeting in which he referred to the work done, and especially to the new hospital which, as he said, was named after the Sovereign, having been built during the year of her Jubilee, but of which she probably knew nothing, though he hoped some day she would come and see for herself the good work that was being done. He interlarded his remarks with several narratives of rescues. After his speech a collection was taken.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

The late Duke of Manchester was buried yesterday in the family vault at Kimbolton parish church. The streets from the castle to the church were crowded with visitors from all parts of the county, and the appearance of the town was of a very sad description. Nearly the whole of the shops had their shutters up, as a mark of respect. On the arrival of the coffin at the church it was met by the Venerable Archdeacon Vesey, of Huntingdon, the Revs. Vinter Ulyat Young and Ellis. The service in the church was read by the Archdeacon and the Rev. Mr. Young, vicar of Tilbrook. During the service, which was very impressive, the hymn "Abide with me" was sung by the choir. The coffin was covered with beautiful wreaths from the Queen, one from the Prince and Princess of Wales, and another from the Duke and Duchess of Fife. The chief mourners were the present Duke, Lord Mandeville, Lord Charles Montagu, the Duke of Hamilton, and Lord Esmé Gordon, and among the followers were the majority of the county magistrates and freemasons, tradesmen, and the house servants of the estate. The service at the grave was conducted by the Archdeacon and the Rev. Mr. Vinter, the vicar of Kimbolton, and the hymn, "My God, my father," was sung by the choir.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. Stewart Gladstone, of Lannhall, Tynrob, Dumfriesshire, has declined the invitation of the Unionist party of Dumfriesshire to be nominated as the Unionist candidate for Dumfriesshire at the next election, in opposition to Mr. Thomas McKie, Gladstonian.

Mr. Isaac Hoyle, M.P., the member for the Heywood Division, has intimated to the leaders of the Liberal party that he will not seek re-election, in consequence of failing health. He has been twice returned for Heywood, his majority at the last election being 440.

THE REPORTED ACCIDENT TO AN ARTIST.

The report emanating from the Press agencies which suggested that Mr. Claude Byrne, the eminent genre artist, had met his death on Tuesday by falling from a train at Menai Bridge, North Wales, happily turns out to be unfounded. Mr. Byrne, who has returned to London, had accidentally left his pocket-book and sketches in the train. The body found on the line has not yet been identified.

GOVERNMENT BOUNTY TO THE WELSH ARCH DRUID.

Mr. W. H. Smith has, on the recommendation of Sir John Puleston, made a grant of £200 to the venerable Welsh Bard Clwydfardd in recognition of his services to the Welsh Eisteddfod and Welsh literature. Clwydfardd is about seventy-five years old, and is Arch Druid at the National Eisteddfod Gorsedd, and presides over its annual proceedings. He has won several premier bardic prizes at the Eisteddfod.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

The annual report and accounts for the year ended 31st December last of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the augmentation, &c., of poor livings in the Church of England, has been issued. The report states that the grants awarded in the year 1889 amounted to £15,400, and the benefactions attracted thereby were of the value of £23,639. The Governors have been thus enabled to make grants in respect of 75 applications. The grants were in respect of 18 livings not exceeding £150, 20 over £150, and 13 over £175 and not exceeding £200.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN SWITZERLAND.

"Colonel" Clibborn Booth, of the Salvation Army, who was arrested at Neuchâtel for disregarding the decree of expulsion issued against him, has protested against this measure as being contrary to the Treaty of Settlement.

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"NOT ALWAYS MASTERS OF THE SITUATION."

A deputation waited upon Baron Henry De Worms, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in Liverpool yesterday to press upon him the urgent necessity of bringing to a successful conclusion the Suez Canal Convention by passing the bill which was introduced by the Government last year. The deputation was very large, and representative not only of the sugar refining trades, but also of the Liverpool trades unions and trade's council. Baron De Worms assured the deputation that the Government was anxious that the necessary legislative sanction which they had proposed should be given to the Convention and to the penal clause which the bill contained. He complained that the trades unions did not give them that assistance which they had a right to expect. Neither France nor Brazil, he further observed, had made any advance towards signing the Convention, while the United States was becoming increasingly protectionist. The Government had the same determination as ever to ratify the treaty, but were not always masters of the situation.

A FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

Yesterday at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, Mr. Douglas William Owen, son of Mr. William Bury Owen, of 61, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, was married to Miss Elizabeth Charlotte Surtees, second daughter of Mr. Alfred Wright Surtees, of Dinsdale-on-Tees, Durham, and 32, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, and granddaughter of the late Canon Surtees, of Holtby, York, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Henry Hollpotts, of Walburn, Herts, and the Rev. S. Bickersteth, rector of Belvedere, Kent. The bride was given away by her father, and Mr. Philip Tahourdin, of The Cloisters, Windsor, acted as best man. The bride wore an ivory ottoman silk, with train ornamented with brocade in front ; pearl ornaments fastened her tulle veil ; natural orange flowers adorned the bodice and were in her hair. Her bouquet was of rare exotics. There were six bridesmaids—Misses Marion and Hetta Surtees, sisters of the bride, Misses Gladys and Nancy Owen, nieces of the bridegroom ; Miss E. Brownjohn, cousin of the bride, and Miss McLeod. The bridesmaids were attired in ivory pongee silk and sashes and ivory lace hats with ostrich feathers. The bridegroom's presents were gold bangles and bouquets of yellow tulips and ferns tastefully arranged. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Douglas W. Owen left for a honeymoon tour in Devonshire. The going-away dress was of reseda cloth trimmed with silk and hat to match.

UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT COMPANY

Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, the chairman, presided yesterday at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, which was held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, and in moving resolutions for altering the articles of association, said the directors had always had in view the issuing of some portion of the original capital in the form of preference shares at a moderate rate of interest; but when they came to put these views into operation they found that, according to the Articles of Association as they now stood, they were not able to do so. Consequently, it was necessary to make an alteration in the articles, and the amount of the preference shares, which he believed would be placed at their par value on the market, would be left to the discretion of the directors. It was obviously to the interest of the ordinary shareholders that some portion of the capital should be issued at a fixed rate of interest of 5 per cent., as he believed that more than this would be earned, and would go to augment the dividends upon the ordinary shares. Mr. R. Smith seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Central National Society for Women's Suffrage will be held in Westminster Town Hall on April 24, at 4 P.M. Among those who will be present are Sir R. Knightley, M.P., Sir John Puleston, M.P., Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., Sir W. Lawson, M.P., Mr. Alfred Webb, M.P., Sir R. Temple, M.P., Lady Plowden, Mr. W. Woodall, M.P., Mr. McLaren, M.P., Baron Dimsdale, M.P., Mrs. Massingbird, Mr. Swann, M.P., and Miss Florence Balgarnie. Lady Sandhurst is to take the chair.

MR BALFOUR BEATEN.

A golf match was played on the Hayling Island links yesterday between the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, and the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Lord Winchilsea winning by one hole.

THE KRUPP WORKS AT ESSEN.

The United States Consul at Musseldorf devotes a recent report to a description of the Krupp works at Essen. The firm has been for most of the great Powers except France, and has more contracts than it can execute at once. It has its secret agents in every important country. This was shown in a measure during the recent visit of an ordnance officer of the United States army. This gentleman came to offer the works a contract for about £5,000 worth of gun material at their own price. The offer was promptly declined, with the information that the works would only contract for complete guns in large quantities. They were fully advised of the officer's visit, knew the character of his orders, his departure from home, his arrival there, and all about his business in general, and, further, refused him the privilege of inspecting any part of the works. Access to this establishment has been denied of late to every sightseer ; only those are admitted who have business and are under charge of an attendant. The works cover about 1,000 acres, divided by a broad roadway through the middle, 150 ft. wide, leading to the Krupp village or colony beyond, containing about 8,000 houses, each with a small yard or garden. The number of men employed in all the departments three years ago was 20,000 ; at the present time the number reaches about 25,000 or over. The management is conducted by a control office, which is connected by telephone and telegraph with all parts of the works, with the main office in Essen, and from that office by cable to all parts of the world. Cast-steel works at Essen, three coal mines near Essen and Bochum, 547 iron ore mines in Germany, several iron ore mines in Spain, four forges in other parts of Europe, a trial shooting ground 10 kilometres long, a trial shooting ground 7.5 kilometres long, four ocean steamers, 11 large furnaces, 1,542 smelting stoves, 439 steam boilers in actual use, 82 steam hammers (weight 10 to 50,000 kilogrammes), 450 steam engines (from 2 to 1,000 horse-power), 1,622 divers tool-making machines, 14 large locomotive engines, and 40 small locomotive engines form part of the plant of the works.

NORTH COUNTRY BUMBLEDOM.

A girl named Sarah Handley has been again charged at Stockton with wandering about without having visible means of subsistence. She was found on Sunday night patiently standing near the police-station as usual, after having attended the Salvation Army meetings during the day, these having latterly had a peculiar attraction for her. She has spent many months in gaol simply because the poor-law authorities of the parish in which the parish she belongs—and Stockton will not come to an arrangement with regard to her. Sarah is of weak intellect, and will not stay in Leyburn Workhouse, but has a singular regard for Stockton. The doctors will not certify her to be an imbecile, and thus the hapless creature spends her time 'twixt gaol and workhouses. When last sent to Leyburn she broke a number of windows in the workhouse there, and was committed to Northallerton for three months. Since coming out of gaol she has been at Leyburn, Osborn, near Ripon, Northallerton workhouses, and thence to Stockton, arriving at the latter place on the 17th ult. As the doctors will not certify her to be an imbecile, the workhouse authorities cannot keep her in the house against her will, and she therefore "discharged" herself a few days ago, as is her wont, with the result stated.

A JAPANESE MINISTER AND THE TEA TRADERS.

Mr. Mayeda, Vice-Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce in Japan, appears to have addressed some very plain-spoken and pertinent remarks to representatives of the tea guilds recently assembled in Tokyo. He invited these gentlemen to the Department a few days ago, and told them, in effect, that it rested with them entirely to push the tea trade. The cultivator, according to Mr. Mayeda, is the person whose exertions possess real value. If he is industrious, intelligent, and enlightened, the commerce in tea is quite safe to prosper. But, instead of displaying these three qualities, he suffers his tea plants to deteriorate, and then, when they cease to be profitable because their produce no longer tempts purchasers, he applies for official assistance or otherwise relies on others to help him. What he has to do is to help himself. The conditions of cultivation are just as favourable as they ever were, and the market is larger.

HARD TIMES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The *Johannesburg Standard* says :—It is quite appalling to see the number of active young fellows at the present time idling about the streets in quest of employment, a large number of whom are intelligent and no doubt industrious. A large percentage of them also were formerly brokers' clerks, but, as that branch of business is now at a standstill, they are forced to look around them for something else. The question is, what is there for them to do? Without desiring to take a pessimist's view of the situation, it is, to say the least of it, a gloomy outlook.

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